

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

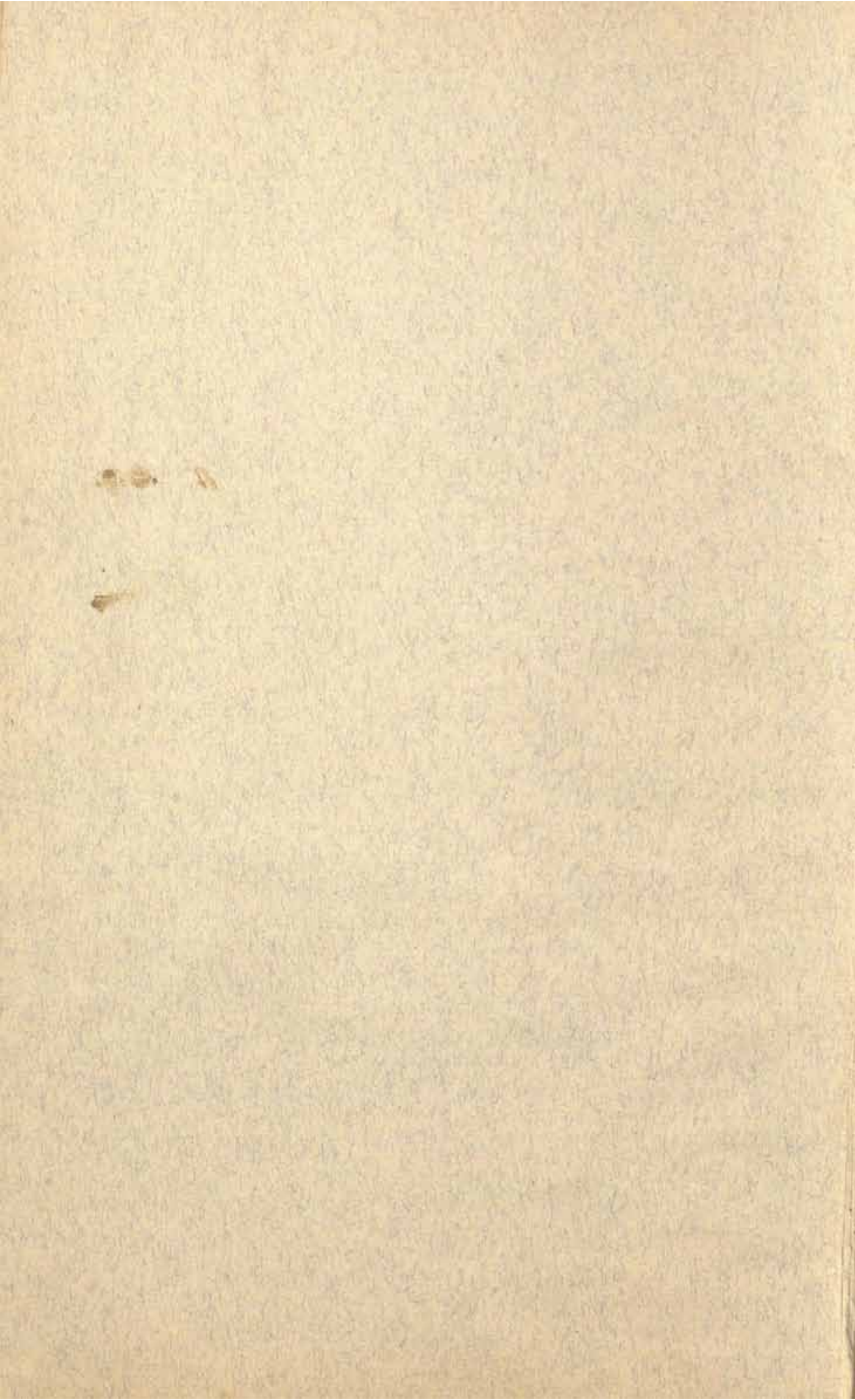
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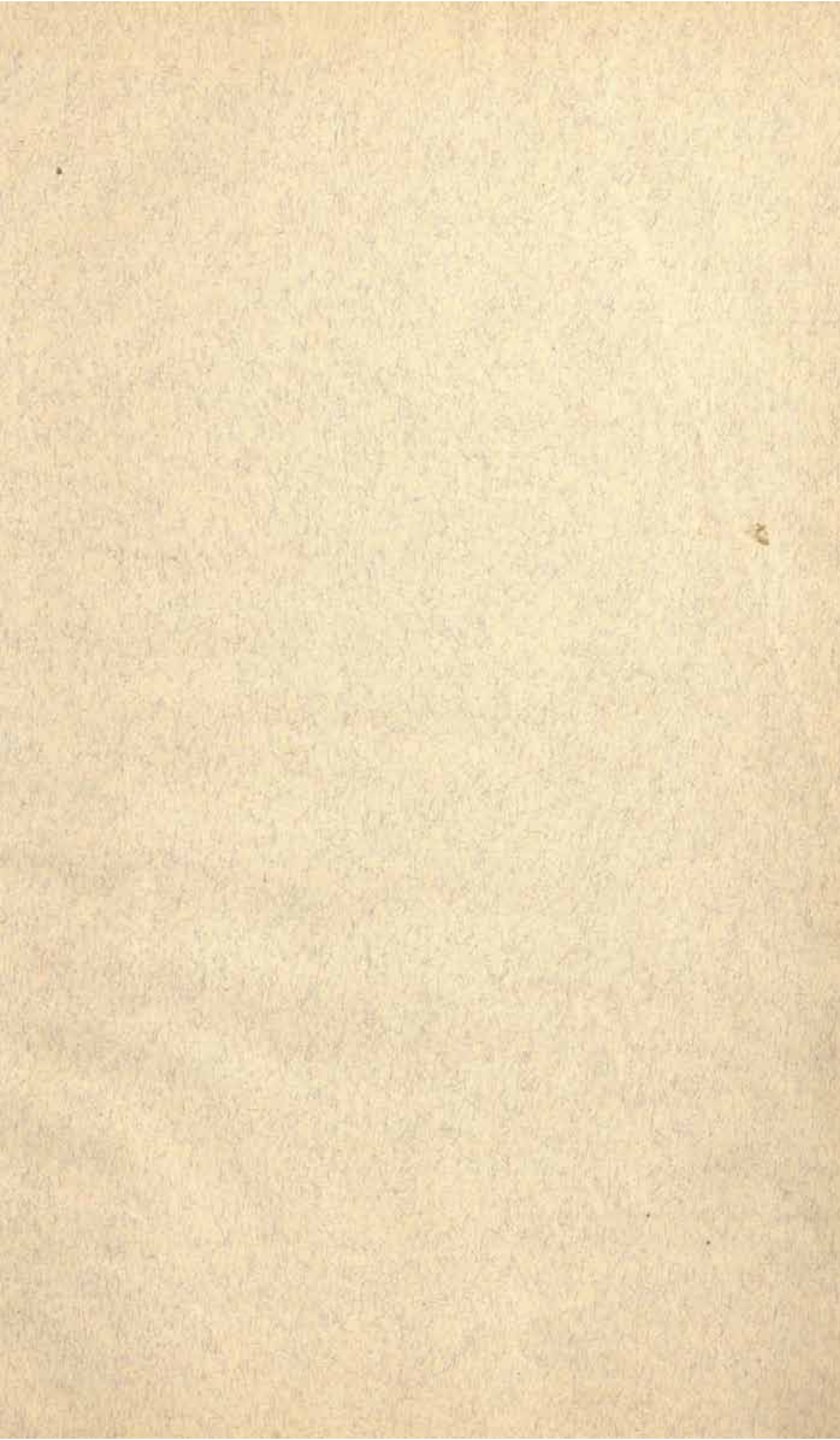
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1850-1851







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Progress Report
of the Archæological Survey of India
Western Circle

ARCHÆOLOGY



Government of Bombay
General Department

D 310

*For the year ending
31st March 1917*

BOMBAY
Printed at the Government Central Press
1918

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Government of Bombay.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey
of India, Western Circle, for the year
ending 31st March 1917.

PART I.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. During the year under report there is nothing of importance to record
Personnel. concerning the personnel of Officers.
2. My Head Clerk, Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Tatake, who joined this
Establishment. Department on 6th June 1888, was allowed, at his
request, to avail himself of combined leave—privilege
for three months and retiring furlough for sixteen months and six days—beginning
with the 1st November 1916. The second clerk has been appointed to act as
Head Clerk, the third clerk to act as second clerk, and Mr. E. R. Guruji,
a clerk in the office of the Mahalkari of Dhond Peta, in the Poona Collectorate,
has been taken on deputation as third clerk.
3. Mr. R. R. Gujar, General Assistant, was also on combined leave for
six months and twenty-five days only, after the expiry of which he retired from
service. He has been succeeded by Bala Laxman Chavan.
4. Owing to serious illness the Third Clerk, Mr. Y. M. Dikshit, was also
compelled to take combined leave extending over four months and twenty-
three days.

II.—YEAR'S WORK.

5. At the Headquarters the compilation of the Annual Progress Report of
Work at Headquarters. the last year, the writing out of detailed and exhaustive
articles for the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*
and the publication of the List of Photo-Negatives and of Drawings preserved
in my Office, fully occupied me and my Assistant. The Establishment men were
busy with completing their work, sufficient materials for which had been obtained
in the last touring season.
6. In my last year's Report I have stated that departmental notes have
Tours. been drawn up for the effective conservation of most
of the dilapidated monuments that have been declared
protected, and that the principal work of my Department in this connection is
now to inspect the work of repairs that is going on and above all to train the
archæological sub-overseers who are generally entrusted with it. Accordingly
I visited the different places in the Panch Mahals, Ahmedābād and Bijāpur
districts where important repairs were being executed. Here not only did
I inspect the repair work previously done but also instructed at least three of the
four sub-overseers as to the nature and method of the repairs to be carried out
and thus initiated them into the principles of archæological conservation. The
results of my inspection work have all been embodied in Part III. I then

undertook excavations at Mirpur-Khas in Sind which occupied me for a month and a half. A short account of the excavations will be found in Part II (a). Outside the Bombay Presidency I was able to visit Mount Ābū in Rājputāna, and Māndū in Central India (*infra*, pages 7, 8 and 57).

7. My Assistant, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, took up the work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments of Rājputāna and with that object in view visited the archaeological remains in the Sirohi State, a short but interesting description of which is contained in Part IV. He has also been making himself acquainted with the conservation work of this Circle and showing good progress. I have no doubt that after a year or so he will make himself quite indispensable to the Archaeological Department, as he is very intelligent and hard-working and of quick despatch.

8. All these and other movements, during the year, of both of us will be found, in detail, in Appendix A.

III.—PUBLICATIONS.

9. During the year under review the *Annual Progress Report* of my Circle for 1915-16 and the *List of Photo-Negatives* and *List of Drawings* stored in my Office were published. Also, I contributed an article to the *Annual* of the Director General of Archaeology, in which were described fully the excavations conducted at and near Nagari, a village 8 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State. My Assistant, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, contributed an article on the Besnagar Inscription of Heliodoros to the same *Annual*.

IV.—MUSEUMS.

10. The most valuable acquisition made by the Prince of Wales Museum during the year under report was the collection of coins purchased from Mrs. Howell, wife of Captain R. M. Howell, S. and T. Corps. In August last I had occasion to inspect this collection, and, on carefully examining it, I found that it was a thoroughly representative one and strong in Indo-Greek and Gupta sections with a few unique types not known upto this time. Again about eighty coins belonged to ancient Rome and Greece and had a peculiar interest and importance as they were all acquired (as I was assured by Captain Howell) from Kohat and the surrounding regions. The only drawback was that the collection contained some two hundred modern coins of minor importance which the owner was unwilling to sever from the more valuable portion. As this drawback was not of a serious kind, I proposed to the Trustees of the Museum to buy the whole collection for Rs. 5,000, though the price quoted by Mrs. Howell was 6,000. The Trustees unanimously agreed, and Mrs. Howell was induced to part with it for the sum fixed. When the extreme rarity of the Indo-Greek silver and the Gupta gold and copper coins is taken into consideration, the Prince of Wales Museum, which has started so late in the day, must be considered fortunate in having secured such a valuable collection at such a comparatively low price. See below pages 50-1, paragraphs 12-13.

11. Another acquisition made by this Museum was the present of twelve copper-plates and one copper seal by the Palithana Darbār in Kathiawar through the kind offices of W. C. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Gohilwad Prānt. They were first sent in 1909 to the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, who published a short note on them in the May number of the *Indian Antiquary*, 1910. They were, however, edited later on by Prof. Sten Konow in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XI. There can be no doubt that most of these inscriptions are important, and, in particular, the one belonging to the Gārulakas, a hitherto unknown dynasty. Mr. Tudor-Owen was good enough to send them to me for examination and ask whether they were required for the Museum. Of course, such a precious gift could not but be gratefully accepted by me for the Prince of Wales Museum, whose Secretary, I understand, has thanked very warmly both the Darbār and Mr. Tudor-Owen.

12. Thanks to the genuine and deep interest taken by the Director-General of Archaeology in the Bombay Museum, the Government of the United Provinces have been prevailed upon to present it with as many of the duplicates as required

assigned to Messrs. D. Joglekar & Co., Poona. I am glad this work has been finished and we are now in possession of a complete set of negatives and two sets of prints from them. In the matter of selecting and approving these negatives and prints I received valuable help from Sir John Marshall, for which it is impossible to thank him sufficiently. I have also prepared ground plans of the various storeys of the Great Tower, wherein also the exact places of the images photographed have been duly indicated. Almost all the requisite materials are now ready for the preparation of the volume descriptive of this Tower referred to in my last Report, and I have no doubt that when it is brought out, it will be invaluable to the student of the Hindu science and art of iconography.

VII.—EXCAVATION.

19. As proposed in paragraph 43 of my last year's Progress Report I carried out some excavation work near Mirpur-Khas in Sind. About a mile from this place are the ruins of an ancient town, from where in March 1910 my predecessor, Mr. Cousens, dug out a Buddhist *stūpa*. There were many mounds in its close vicinity which were worth tapping, but which remained unexplored owing to Mr. Cousens' retirement soon thereafter. In front of the mound opened by him and not far from it were two big mounds with a *kachcha* road in between. I selected the southern of these mounds and was engaged upon its excavation during the cold season that I was encamped there. Of course it was impossible to clear off the whole of this mound, but I was glad that the work so far as it was done proved to be eminently successful and highly interesting. A brief account of it has been given in Part II (a) of the Report. As was expected, it yielded quite a wealth of minor Buddhist antiquities and remains of Buddhist monuments. A regular forest of smaller *stūpas* was here extricated. Those that were opened were found to enshrine relic pots containing bones. Votive objects, such as diminutive clay *stūpas* and tablets of various sizes and description, were found in numbers. The remains of two monasteries were also exhumed, but the work could not be finished during the brief space of time that was at my disposal. Particularly interesting was the colossal standing stucco figure of Buddha or Bodhisattva covered with gold leaf, not unlike those found in Khotan by Sir Aurel Stein. But the unique feature of these excavations was the light they threw on the devices to which people resorted for protecting their religious sites and buildings against the depredations of the river Indus, which was notorious for her freaks before her course was restrained by the construction of the modern scientific embankments. All these points have been briefly touched upon in Part II, p. 47 and ff.

VIII.—EPIGRAPHY.

20. An abstract of the important inscriptions that have come under my notice during the past year is given in Part II (b). One of these is particularly interesting. A few years ago no archæologist would have ventured to say that the city and district of Poona were older than the Muhammadan period. Only four years ago a copper-plate grant was found at Dhamdhare's Talegaon, and I had occasion to show that this inscription gave Panaka as the old name of Poona and Mula of the Mula—one of the two rivers on whose junction Poona was situated (Progress Report for 1912-13, page 54). The record mentioned certain villages in the Poona district, most of which had been preserved to this day. It again told us that Poona was not only an ancient place but was also then the headquarters of a district, as it is at the present day. Further we know from the same grant that the Poona district was included in the dominions of the Rāshtrakūtas in the year 690 Śaka = 768 A.D.—the date of the inscription. This time I have found another grant which points to the antiquity of other places in the same district. It conclusively proves in the first place that Phaltan, the principal town of the Native State of the same name, was in ancient days known as Paḷayatthāna (lit. 'old town'). Secondly, the river Nirā which is as famous as any one of the two rivers near Poona and the village Vira (from which the surname Virkar among Deśastha Brāhmaṇas is derived) are not only ancient places, but were known precisely by these names. Thirdly, the Nirā valley owned the sway of the Chalukyas, the predecessors of the Rāshtrakūtas, in the Śaka

year 607 = 687 A.D., the date of the charter. We can, therefore, safely say that the Poona district is not of a recent origin, but was known long long before the advent of the Muhammadans (p. 49, para. 4).

21. Part IV contains a detailed account of several interesting inscriptions bearing on the history of the Paramāras of Abū discovered by Dr. Sukthankar in the Sirohi State.

IX.—NUMISMATICS.

22. In paragraph 10 *supra*, I have adverted to the collection of coins purchased from Mrs. Howell for the Prince of Wales Museum. At least three unknown types were here traceable which have all been briefly described in paragraph 12 on page 50 of Part II. Particularly important are (1) the Lyre (gold) type of Chandragupta II whose father Samudragupta alone was so long thought to have struck it, and (2) the copper coins of Kumāragupta, which are not only very rare, but present here an entirely new variety. Perhaps the most interesting part of Mrs. Howell's collection was the sixty-nine coins of both the Republican and Imperial Roman times. They were all collected by Captain Howell in Kohat and the neighbouring provinces. Evidently brisk trade must have brought them into circulation in those regions as it undoubtedly did in the Coimbatore and surrounding districts of the Madras Presidency. As Roman coinage is thus seen to be in circulation in provinces north-west of India, it becomes clear why its specimens were discovered in almost all the *stūpas* opened there.

X.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

23. It is very gratifying to record that during the year under review 54 monuments have been brought under protection against 17 of the preceding year and 41 of the year ending March 1914. Only for the year 1914-15 the total had reached the unusually high figure of 160. But it is not to be expected, nor indeed is it possible, that this high figure should again be reached. For, as was pointed out last year, the number of monuments to be brought on the protected list must necessarily diminish from year to year. Among the monuments declared protected this year there are ten forts, eight of which are situated in the Kolaba district.

24. In regard to the execution of agreements with the owners of monuments, however, I am sorry to observe that only 23 monuments have been proposed for that purpose during the year. And so in drawing the attention of the Heads of Districts to the remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 26 of my last Annual Report it is earnestly urged that the work will be prosecuted henceforward with some enthusiasm as shown in the preceding years.

25. Appendix H gives two lists (a) showing monuments declared protected and (b) showing monuments for which agreements have been proposed.

XI.—CONSERVATION.

(a) Bombay Presidency.

26. An expenditure of Rs. 42,400 was incurred in this Presidency during the year under report for the conservation of archaeological buildings. Rs. 30,000 out of this amount were spent upon special (non-recurring) repairs, and the remainder upon annual current repairs. The details of this expenditure and the various items of repair have been set forth in Appendix K. So far as merely the actual repairs executed are concerned Appendix N gives perhaps a better idea.

27. The greatest amount of conservation work was this year as last year carried out at Chāmpānir in the Panch Mahals district, as much as Rs. 7,705 being expended on special repairs and Rs. 745 on current repairs. I am glad the same good quality of work is being maintained, and the difficulties and intricacies of the work boldly and effectively grappled with. The rather dangerous work of replacing old fractured lintels by new ones beneath a dome of the Bohra-ki Masjid and that of rebuilding the north-east corner of the Mahudā-ki Masjid Roza which was in a parlous condition have been, on the whole, satisfactorily carried out, and the Public Works Department Officers, therefore, deserve great praise (*infra*, p. 53).

of the minor antiquities, originally recovered in excavations at Sahet-Mahet, Kasiā and so forth, and now deposited at the Provincial Museum of Lucknow. These will be sent to Bombay as soon as the building of the Prince of Wales Museum is ready to receive them.

13. Progress continues to be maintained in the matter of acquiring antiquities of the Adil Shahi period. This is an additional corroboration of the fact that war has indirectly benefited this

Bijapur Museum.

Museum, there being very few European and especially American tourists to Bijapur to carry away moveable antiquities by paying fabulous prices. It is a matter of exceedingly great satisfaction that the Bombay Government have very kindly and promptly moved the Government of India to issue a notification under section 17 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act for effectively prohibiting henceforward the exploitation of the Bijapur antiquities. This augurs well for the future of the Museum, which, I have no doubt, will before long abound with antiquarian objects of the Adil Shahi period.

14. It is now high time to prepare a detailed descriptive catalogue of the antiquities exhibited in this Museum. I very much longed to take up this work myself, but as my hands were already too full, there was no recourse left but for me to find out a suitable antiquarian who could do it. With this end in view I approached the Director-General of Archaeology, but he could not spare any one of his scholars for this work. I was, therefore, compelled to approach the Trustees to the Prince of Wales Museum to allow me to put their Assistant Curator, Mr. K. N. Dikshit, to this work. The Trustees very kindly complied with my request, but when he was about to go to Bijapur for this purpose, the Government of India suddenly asked for the transfer of his services, as a Curator was required to look after the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. He had, therefore, to go away, and the cataloguing work of the Bijapur Museum still remains far from realisation. I intended entrusting this work thereafter to Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, my Assistant, who I am sure is now equal to the task. And if my successor, Mr. R. D. Banerji, does not himself want to undertake this work, it is hoped that it will be assigned to him.

15. Appendix F gives, in detail, information regarding antiquities presented to or acquired by the different Museums in this Circle during the year under report.

V-VI.—LISTING OF MONUMENTS AND ICONOGRAPHY.

16. I am glad that the work of listing the ancient remains of Rājputānā, which had for six years remained in abeyance, has been resumed by my Assistant, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, whose interesting account of the various monuments surveyed and the various inscriptions discovered is contained in Part IV. For nearly three months he was busy with exploring the Sirohi State. He visited thirty places, and has brought back with him about sixty inscriptions, as many photographs and one drawing. Of the monuments surveyed by him the marble temple of Sūrya at Varmān appears to be a specimen of superb workmanship. Though structurally it is not in a bad condition, it seems to be woefully neglected. It, however, deserves to be classed as a first class monument and kept in a neat and tidy condition. This Department will of course be very glad to make the necessary proposals for its care and maintenance if the Sirohi Darbār desires it.

17. It is also gratifying to learn that another scholar likewise will ere long be engaged on preparing an inventory of the old monuments of Rājputānā. Dr. L. P. Tessitori, a young Italian scholar, who has upwards of three years been exploring the field of bardic chronicles in Rājputānā, will also in future undertake the listing work in the provinces where his bardic work places him. At present he is carrying on his search of bardic chronicles in Bikaner and Jodhpur and can thus take up archaeological listing work in these States only. He met me on Mount Ābū in February last by appointment, and I have made him fully conversant with the nature of this work.

18. In paragraph 16 of my last year's Report I have referred to the possibility of preparing photographic reproductions of the images and sculptures of the Great Tower of Chitorgarh and have stated that this work had been

28. During the year under report there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall almost in the whole of the Bijapur district, with the result that at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal many

Heavy rains in Bijapur.

houses fell down and the poor were rendered homeless. Naturally they rushed along with their cattle into caves and temples. Humane considerations, of course, required that archaeological buildings should extend shelter to them in such a helpless condition, but this act of charity led to the abuse and disfigurement of these monuments as was feared. The people were cooking inside, and consequently the walls, images and ceiling of the caves and temples were darkened with smoke, and nasty smell spread all over. Besides, the boys among them seem to have made free use of charcoal in scribbling their names and drawing all sorts of figures, and, what is perhaps worse, some urchins scraped out even cement from the joints. For about a month the people were in occupation of the archaeological monuments. In March last I had occasion to visit the caves at Badami, and notwithstanding that orders were issued by the Collector, steps had not till then been taken by the local authorities to clean them. I have, however, since made arrangements for the walls, ceiling and floor being washed clean with soap and water and rubbed with wire brushes wherever necessary.

29. It must, however, be clearly understood that the occupation of archaeological buildings cannot be justified except under the circumstance of dire public necessity, such as the one just adverted to. In December last certain

Profane use of archaeological monuments.

Muhammadans of Bijapur sent an application to the Collector intimating that the mosque of the Gol Gumbaz had been allowed by the Executive Engineer to be occupied by a school called the S. K. Pathshala on account of plague and requesting that steps should be taken to vacate it, as it was contrary to Muhammadan religion and an insult to the Masjid to be so occupied. The application was forwarded to me by the Collector. On making inquiries I came to know that the Executive Engineers of Bijapur were in the habit of allowing people in plague days not only to raise huts in the compounds of the archaeological buildings but also to use them. It is perfectly true that the ground urged by the local Muhammadans for the removal of the school was not a sound or fair one at all, because, in the first place, the monument was Government property and Government could do anything with it they liked. Secondly, for many a year at a stretch this same mosque was occupied, with the permission of the Executive Engineer, of course, by a Muhammadan gentleman of Bijapur for residential purposes whenever there was plague in the town. He resided with his whole family and relatives, and yet no objection was ever raised by any Muhammadan. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that archaeological buildings are objects of art and ought to be cherished as such, and must on no account be put to any profane use even temporarily. It is now known all over India that many of the archaeological monuments originally accommodated Government Offices, and Government certainly did not vacate them and expend huge sums of money in erecting new buildings for Office purposes in order that these monuments might be occupied by private individuals or institutions! It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that all Executive Engineers should look upon archaeological buildings in their charge with æsthetic and not utilitarian feeling, and should on no account permit their occupation even temporarily or render their surroundings inartistic or unclean by allowing huts to be raised in their compounds.

30. On page 8, paragraph 33 of my Progress Report for 1913-14, I have referred to the defacement and breakage of some idols

Defacement of Sinnar Temple.

in the temple of Gondeśwar at Sinnar in the Nasik district. The broken fragments had been successfully re-set with Meyer's stone cement, and it was hoped that no further sacrilege would be perpetrated. This hope, however, was not destined to be realised, and, curiously enough, exactly the same idols which were cemented were found rebroken in July last, and, what is worse, damage to the carved portions inside the temple was also attempted. On making enquiries it was found that the compound of the temple was used for grazing cattle and gymnastic people frequented it. What I cannot understand is how this damage was caused when the temple was so close beside the Mamlatdar's kacheri and the Police Lines. The necessary repairs have, of course, been executed again, and a Chaukidar appointed to prevent the repetition of similar

sacrilege, but it is sincerely hoped that the Police authorities will leave no efforts untried to detect the culprits, for this is the second time that the temple has been so defaced.

31. In Part III of this Report (page 54, para. 11) I have adverted to the blasting operations carried out unrestrictedly in the immediate neighbourhood of the famous Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur. The Executive Engineer cannot be too much thanked for giving me intimation of it and the Government for stopping it and thus averting what might perhaps have proved to be a great catastrophe. There was already a through crack in the dome of this building which was causing us great anxiety. Again two years ago when similar blasting was going on within one-fourth of a mile from the Gol Gumbaz, one or two brackets actually fell down. This time the operations were being conducted at a much shorter distance, and might have caused the destruction of its already cracked dome and with it of the whispering gallery which is one of the wonders of India, if Government had not interposed in time. It is absolutely necessary that some rules should be framed for regulating excavation by blasting near the ancient monuments, and I have no doubt that Government will be so good as to take the necessary steps in this direction.

32. I am glad I was able this year to meet and train three of the four Archæological Sub-overseers, viz., those stationed at Champānir, Ahmedābād and Bijapur. One thing noticeable in them was the bare utilitarian point of view with which they looked at the repairs to be carried out to the archæological monuments. The æsthetic ideal is, however, being more prominently placed before them and they are showing signs of attuning their minds to it. They are now perceiving that it is not enough putting an archæological building into a structurally sound condition anyhow, but that the object of archæology is to do it artistically and without doing any violence to its architectural style. I have no doubt that in two or three years' time they will thoroughly assimilate the principles underlying the conservation of monuments.

33. Mr. L. J. Dalal, one of the Archæological Sub-overseers, who was stationed at Dhārwar, could not remain there owing to adverse domestic circumstances and applied for permission to revert to his original post in the Public Works Department. This he was allowed to do by Government Order No. E-4380, Public Works Department, dated the 20th April 1916, and Mr. D. G. Madhekar, originally in the Thānā district, appointed to his place.

34. This Department has from time to time recommended the use of the materials noted in the margin in connection with the archæological monuments; and extracts from the various Executive Engineers' Reports on the experiments made during the year under review have been given in Appendices O, P and R. This will enable the Executive Engineer of one district to understand with what success the same materials have been used in another district and help him to form a correct estimate of their value.

- (1) Szerelemcy Liquid.
- (2) Staining composition.
- (3) Acids Mixture for destroying tree stumps.

35. I have had occasion more than once to refer to Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine. In fact, my Circle has been the first to use it for strengthening dilapidated monuments. It has so far been tried in two districts—Panch Mahals and Nasik. The Executive Engineers of both these districts seem to have formed a favourable opinion of the use and working of the machine as will be seen from excerpts from their reports given in Appendix S. It may, therefore, be now safely recommended to the other Executive Engineers of the Presidency.

(b) Central India.

36. A new crosswise crack running east to west was found developing itself in the walls and floor of the south Pavilion of Rūpmati's Palace at Māndu. Evidently the Pavilion with its upper cracked half dome was going down in spite of the recent buttresses to the south wall. The Dhār Darbār was, therefore, anxious to know what remedial measures were necessary to prevent the crack from gaping further. Accordingly, I visited Māndu in December last and carefully inspected the building. The

Māndu.

cause of it was traceable to the wall built to support the lower dome or vault, which, being without a foundation, was separating from the building and pressing itself against the south wall. I could not, however, understand why the vault required this support wall at all and why the wall was erected foundationless. There was a good deal of work done at Māṇḍu six or seven years ago without consulting the Archæological Department, and I have no doubt the wall was put up at that time. In order to make sure that the wall was not required to prop up the vault, I have asked the State Engineer, Dhār, to dismantle four of its layers from the top and see whether the vault soffits have any tendency to come down or show any kind of movement. When it is conclusively established that the wall does not at all serve this purpose, it will be demolished.

37. While I was at Māṇḍu, I was glad to find that the modern segmental arch of the porch of the Jāmi' Masjid was well replaced by one of the old Saracenic style. Proposals for undertaking this work had been made five years ago and the work was wellnigh over last year, but it was during this year that it was brought to a thorough completion. I was, however, surprised to see that although it was in December, that is, sufficiently long after the cessation of the monsoon that I visited Māṇḍu, the *kachcha* roads connecting the different monuments were in anything but satisfactory state, and that, in particular, those leading to Bāz Bahādur's Palace and Rūpmati's Pavilion were absolutely impassable to any motor car or horse tonga. Upto at least 1913 when I visited Māṇḍu last they were in the best of repairs and in an entirely satisfactory condition. I have drawn the attention of the Diwān Saheb to this sad state of disrepair, and it is hoped that they will again be maintained with the same care as before.

38. On page 11, paragraph 40 of my last Report, I have given a brief account of the monuments existing at Surwāyā in the Gwālīor State and have stated that I have made proposals for their conservation as required by the Mahārājā. The measures proposed, I hear, have all been carried out. As they were personally supervised by Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archæology, Gwālīor, I have no doubt that the work must have been satisfactorily executed. The idea of issuing a guide-book suggested by me has also been taken up with alacrity by the Darbār. Mr. Garde was entrusted with the work and his compilation sent to me for approval. I returned it with certain suggestions of mine and I have no doubt that they will be duly attended to. What is wanted is a small illustrated guide, intended not for augmenting the knowledge of antiquarians and scholars but for interesting laymen in the archæological monuments (*infra*, p. 57).

(c) Rajputana.

39. Early in February last I visited Mount Ābū and inspected the celebrated temples at Dilwārā. The work of restoration is still in charge of the same mistry as before. Some of the defects pointed out by Mr. Page have already received attention, and the mistry has expressed his intention of carrying out the other suggestions in Mr. Page's Conservation Notes. Rai Bahādur Chuttan Lal, Executive Engineer, Mount Ābū Division, has also kindly promised to supervise the work from time to time and give the mistry any advice that he may require. We may, therefore, now hope that the policy of "replacement" of existing original parts will no longer be carried out. Such replacements as those objected to by Mr. Page were done in 1906, so far as I was able to ascertain. The proposed "replacement" of later odd black stone members by white marble ones may be undertaken without appreciable detriment archæologically and with much gain to the architectural whole. Though the replacement of original existing parts looks like being abandoned, the "restoration" of the missing members will, I understand, be pursued with unabated vigour. It is true that this is not strictly in accordance with the canons of archæological conservation, but archæological considerations will not materially suffer so long as the quality of the work for which the present mistry is responsible is uniformly maintained.

XII.—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1917-1918.

40. As my services have been transferred to the University of Calcutta and I cease to be Superintendent of this Circle about the middle of July 1917, it does not seem proper for
 Superintendent's Tour.

me to frame any touring programme for the next cold season. I therefore leave it to my successor, who, I am sure, will submit his own programme in time to Government for approval.

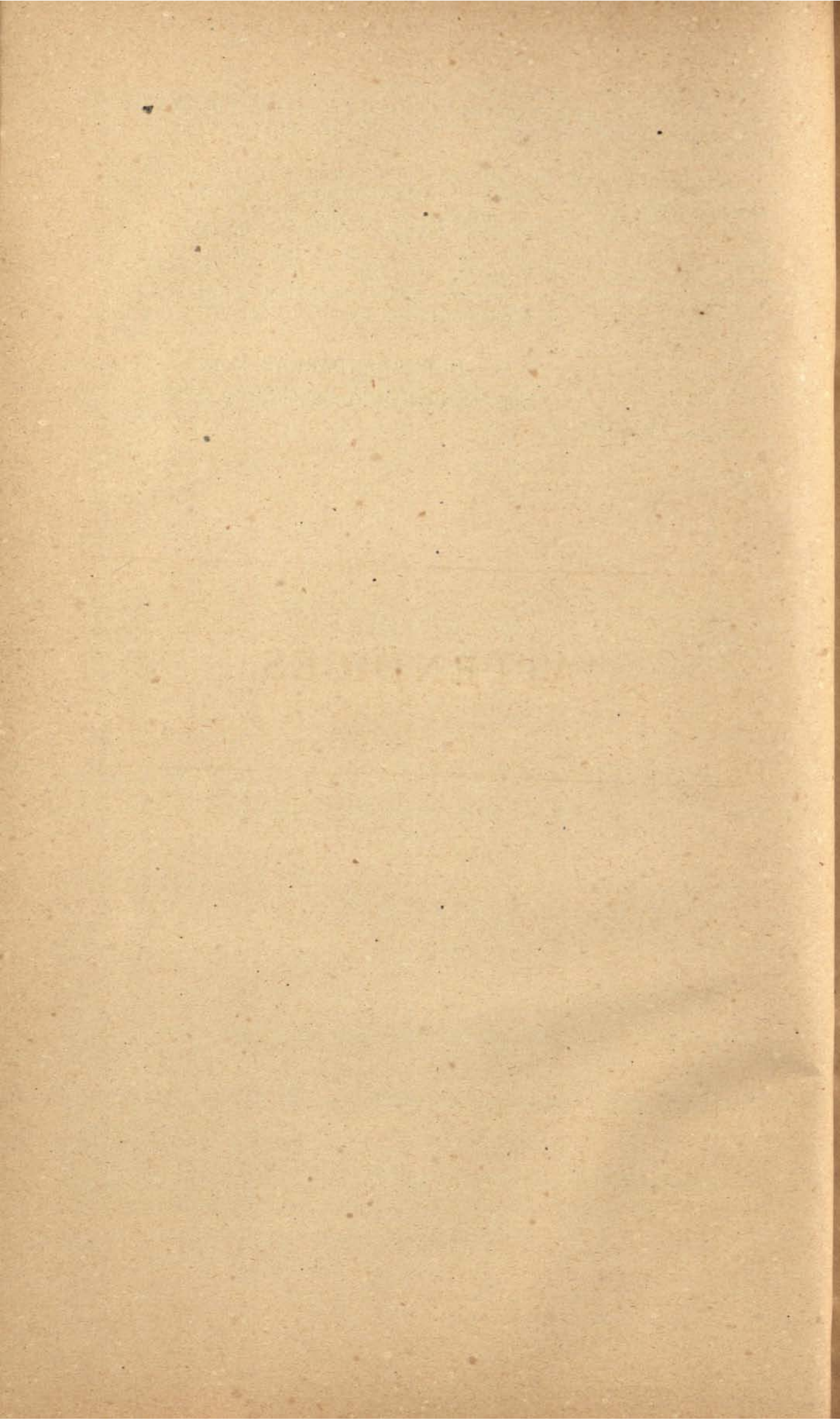
41. In the case of the Assistant Superintendent it may be suggested, subject to the approval of my successor, that he should in the first place occupy himself for a month or so with the work of compiling a detailed descriptive catalogue of the exhibits of the Bijapur Museum. He might then take up the work of preparing a list of the ancient monuments either of Rajputana or of Baroda. It is also necessary that he should make himself more conversant with the conservation work of this Circle, but it is for my successor to decide what work exactly in this respect should be assigned to him.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.,

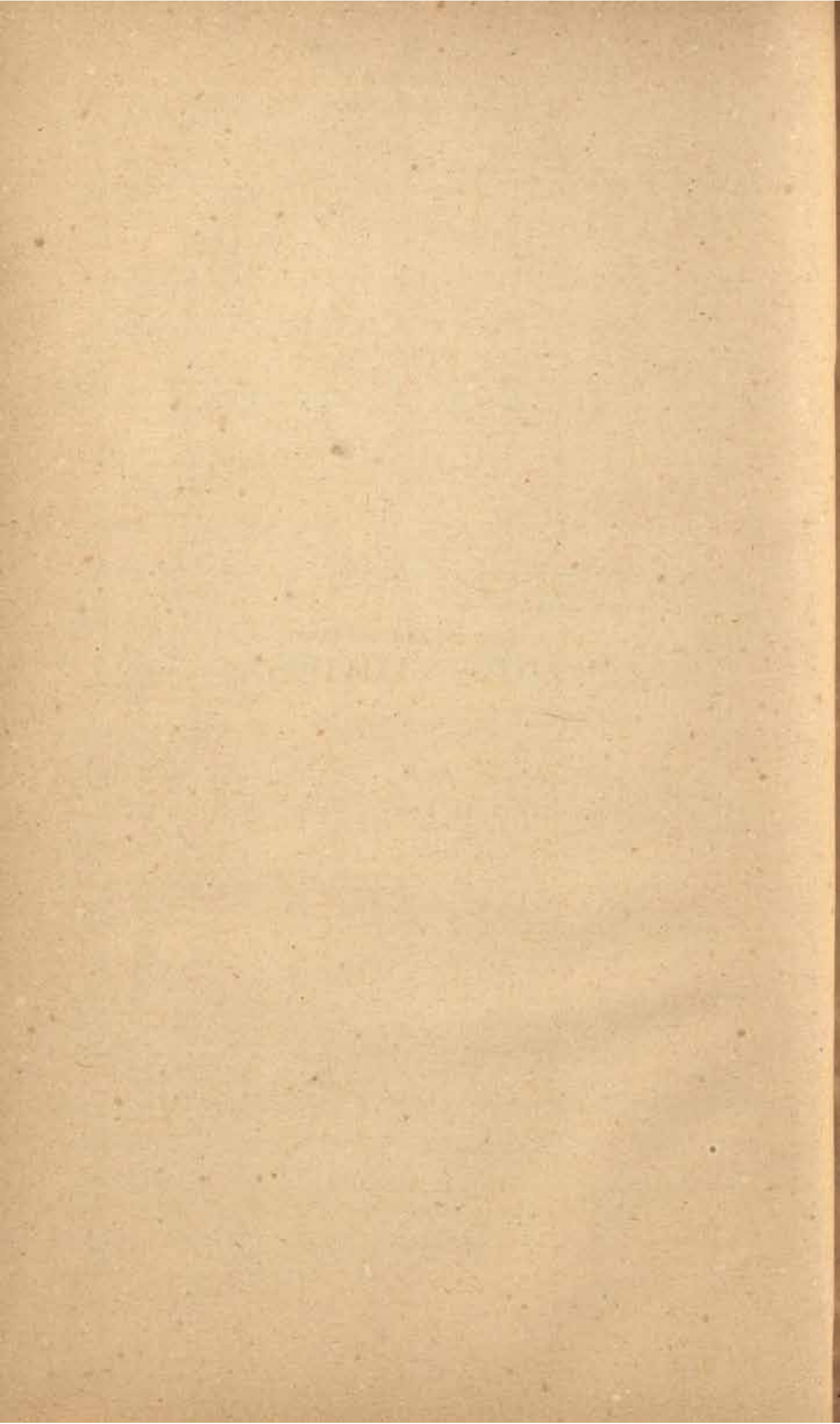
Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India,

Western Circle.

Poona, 1st July 1917.



APPENDICES.



APPENDIX A.

Superintendent's Diary.

1916.			1917.		
April	1st to 5th May	... At headquarters.	January	3rd	... At headquarters.
May	6th to 9th	... Poonā to Nandgaḍ and back.		4th	... Poonā to Bijapur.
	10th to 20th July	... At headquarters.		5th to 6th	... Halt at Bijapur.
July	21st to 25th	... Poonā to Chāmpānir and back.		7th to 11th	... Bijapur to Mirpur-Khās.
	26th	... At headquarters.		12th to 1st Feb.	... Halt at Mirpur-Khās.
	27th to 30th	... Poonā to Mhālsakore and back to Bombay.	February	2nd to 3rd	... Mirpur-Khās to Rohri.
		... Halt at Bombay.		3rd	... Rohri to Hakra and back.
August	31st	... Bombay to Poonā.		3rd to 4th	... Rohri to Mirpur-Khās.
	1st	... At headquarters.		5th to 6th	... Halt at Mirpur-Khās.
	2nd to 12th	... Poonā to Bombay and back.		7th to 8th	... Mirpur-Khās to Mount Ābū.
	13th to 16th	... At headquarters.		9th to 12th	... Halt at Mount Ābū.
	17th to 22nd	... Poonā to Bijapur and back.		13th to 14th	... Mount Ābū to Poonā.
	23rd to 26th	... At headquarters.		15th to 24th	... At headquarters.
	27th to 21st Sept.	... Poonā to Bombay and back.		25th to 26th	... Poonā to Bombay.
Sept.	22nd to 24th	... At headquarters.		26th to 27th	... Bombay to Bijapur.
	25th to 28th	... Poonā to Bombay and back.		28th	... Bijapur to Bādāmi.
	29th to 1st Oct.	... At headquarters.	March	1st to 2nd	... Halt at Bādāmi.
		... Poonā to Ahmedābād and back.		3rd	... Bādāmi to Bānshankari, Nagnath and back.
Oct.	2nd to 9th Nov.	... At headquarters.			... Bādāmi to Bijapur.
Nov.	10th to 12th	... Poonā to Chāmpānir.		4th	... Halt at Bijapur.
	13th to 17th	... Halt at Chāmpānir.		5th to 6th	... Bijapur to Poonā.
	18th	... Chāmpānir to Dholkā.		7th to 8th	... At headquarters.
	19th to 21st	... Halt at Dholkā.		9th to 10th	... Poonā to Bombay.
	22nd to 23rd	... Dholkā to Tārangā Hill.		11th to 12th	... Bombay to Elephanta and back.
	24th to 26th	... Halt at Tārangā Hill.		13th	... Halt at Bombay.
	27th to 28th	... Tārangā Hill to Poonā.		14th to 15th	... Bombay to Poonā.
	29th to 6th Dec.	... At headquarters.		16th	... At headquarters.
Dec.	7th to 10th	... Poonā to Mirpur-Khās.		17th to 22nd	... Poonā to Bombay.
	11th to 13th	... Halt at Mirpur-Khās.		23rd	... Halt at Bombay.
	14th to 17th	... Mirpur-Khās to Mandū.		24th	... Bombay to Poonā.
	18th	... Halt at Mandū.		25th	... At headquarters.
	19th to 21st	... Mandū to Mirpur-Khās.		25th to 31st	
	22nd to 30th	... Halt at Mirpur-Khās.			
	31st to 2nd Jan. 1917.	... Mirpur-Khās to Poonā.			

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1916.			1917.		
April	1st to 4th Dec.	... At headquarters.	January	23rd	... Jāval to Sanvāḍā.
Dec.	5th to 8th	... Poonā to Ābū Road, Kharādī.		24th	... Sanvāḍā to Tokrā and back.
		... Kharādī to Or and back.		25th	... Sanvāḍā to Devakhatar and back.
	9th	... Kharādī to Girvar.		26th	... Halt at Sanvāḍā.
	10th	... Halt at Girvar.		27th	... Sanvāḍā to Anādrā.
	11th	... Girvar to Datāni.		28th to 29th	... Halt at Anādrā.
	12th	... Halt at Datāni.		30th	... Anādrā to Mount Ābū.
	13th	... Datāni to Girvar.		31st to 1st Feb.	... Mount Ābū to Bombay.
	14th	... Girvar to Ābū Road.	February	2nd to 3rd	... Halt at Bombay.
	15th	... Halt at Ābū Road.		4th to 5th	... Bombay to Mount Ābū.
	16th to 21st	... Ābū Road to Mount Ābū.		6th	... Mount Ābū to Revadhar.
	22nd	... Halt at Mount Ābū.		7th	... Halt at Revadhar.
	23rd	... Mount Ābū to Achaḷgaḍ and back.		8th	... Revadhar to Jirāval and back.
	24th	... Halt at Mount Ābū.		9th	... Revadhar to Nimbora and back.
	25th	... Mount Ābū to Nitorā.		10th	... Revadhar to Jolpur and back.
	26th	... Halt at Nitorā.		11th	... Revadhar to Varmān.
	27th to 28th	... Nitorā to Kojrā.		12th	... Halt at Varmān.
	29th	... Halt at Kojrā.		13th	... Varmān to Kūsmā and back.
	30th to 1st Jan. 1917.	... Halt at Kojrā.		14th to 18th	... Halt at Varmān.
				19th	... Varmān to Mungathajā.
1917.				20th	... Mungathajā to Kesarganj.
January	2nd	... Kojrā to Bāmanvārjī.		21st to 22nd	... Halt at Kesarganj.
	3rd	... Halt at Bāmanvārjī.		23rd	... Kesarganj to Ābū Road.
	4th	... Bāmanvārjī to Sirohi.		23rd	... Ābū Road to Roharā Road.
	5th to 8th	... Halt at Sirohi.		23rd	... Roharā Road to Vāsā and back.
	9th	... Sirohi to Pālādī.		23rd	... Roharā Road to Pindvāḍā.
	10th to 13th	... Halt at Pālādī.		24th	... Pindvāḍā to Ajāri and back.
	14th	... Pālādī to Rārābar and back.		25th to 26th	... Halt at Pindvāḍā.
	15th	... Halt at Pālādī.		27th to 1st March	... Pindvāḍā to Bombay.
	16th	... Pālādī to Lās.	March	2nd to 3rd	... Halt at Bombay.
	17th to 18th	... Halt at Lās.		4th	... Bombay to Poonā.
	19th	... Lās to Jāval.		5th to 31st	... At headquarters.
	20th to 22nd	... Halt at Jāval.			

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1916-17.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title of drawing.	Paper or linen.	Scale.	Remarks.
1386	Bāgh Gwalior State.	Cave No. 2: Plan	Paper	1" = 8'	Completed.
1387	"	Cave No. 3: Plan	"	1" = 8'	"
1388	Nagari (Rājputānā)	Restoration of Torapa excavated at	"	1" = 1'	"
1389	"	Mahādeva Temple mound: Plan of excavation.	"	1" = 10'	"
1390	"	Ubb-divāl: Plan, elevation and section.	"	1" = 4'	"
1391	"	Hāthi-vāḍā: Plan of excavation	"	1" = 20'	"
1392	Varmān (Sirohi State).	Sūrya Temple	"	"	"

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, during the year 1916-17.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4508	Full	Tatteśvara Mahādeva temple, view from S. W.	Nandgaḍ	Belgaum.
4509	Do.	Do. view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4510	Half	Images of Mahishāsūramardini and Bhairava.	Do.	Do.
4511	Do.	Do. Saptamātris and Ganeśa	Do.	Do.
4512	Full	Bohrā-ki-masjid, front, northern half	Champaner	Panch Mahāls.
4513	Do.	Do. interior of mihrāb	Do.	Do.
4514	Do.	Do. western corridor	Do.	Do.
4515	Do.	Halol gateway (inner) from east, N. W. corner	Do.	Do.
4516	Do.	Do. from west	Do.	Do.
4517	Do.	Citadel wall to the S. W. of inner, Halol gateway from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4518	Do.	Godhrā gateway, from north S. E. corner.	Do.	Do.
4519	Do.	Do. from east	Do.	Do.
4520	Do.	Do. from west	Do.	Do.
4521	Do.	Do. from north S. W. corner	Do.	Do.
4522	Do.	Do. from south N. W. corner	Do.	Do.
4523	Do.	Panch Mahādā-ki-masjid, from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4524	Do.	Do. interior	Do.	Do.
4525	Do.	Do. lower portion of Minār.	Do.	Do.
4526	Do.	Khān masjid, interior of Gumbaz	Dholkā	Ahmedābād.
4527	Do.	Taraṇmātā's shrine, general view from S. E.	Tārangā hill	Mahi-Kānthā
4528	Do.	Seated figure of Dharaṇmātā in shrine	Do.	Do.
4529	Do.	Jaina temples, general view, from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4530	Do.	Chaitya cave, general view	Bhājā	Poonā.

SIND.

4531	Full	Mound before excavating, from north	Mirpur - Khās	Hyderabad
4532	Do.	Mound after excavation, from north	Kahujo-dharo.	(Sind).
4533	Do.	Mound after excavation, layers of fillings.	Do.	Do.
4534	Do.	Mound after excavation, smaller stūpas, general view, from S. W.	Do.	Do.

SIND—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4535	Half	... Mound after excavation, smaller stūpas of three different shapes of dome No. I.	Mirpur - K h ā s	Hyder ā b ā d
4536	Do.	... Mound after excavation, smaller stūpas of three different shapes of dome No. II	Kahujo-dharo.	(Sind).
4537	Do.	... Mound after excavation, smaller stūpas of three different shapes of dome No. III	Do.	Do.
4538	Do.	... Mound after excavation, smaller stūpa plastered.	Do.	Do.
4539	Full	... Mound after excavation, a row of three smaller stūpas with two superimposed, from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4540	Do.	... Mound after excavation, a row of three smaller stūpas with two superimposed, from west.	Do.	Do.
4541	Do.	... Mound after excavation, details of carvings.	Do.	Do.
4542	Half	... Mound after excavation, lower smaller stūpa showing relic casket inside.	Do.	Do.
4543	Full	... Mound after excavation, earthen jar and brick drain.	Do.	Do.
4544	Half	... Mound after excavation, earthen smaller stūpa.	Do.	Do.
4545	Full	... Mound after excavation, earthen smaller stūpa showing relic pot inside.	Do.	Do.
4546	Do.	... Mound after excavation, stucco statue of Buddha carved with gold leaf.	Do.	Do.
4547	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive stūpas, class I.	Do.	Do.
4548	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive stūpas, class II.	Do.	Do.
4549	Half	... Mound after excavation, votive stūpas, class III.	Do.	Do.
4550	Do.	... Mound after excavation, one votive stūpa with Buddhist creed inscribed.	Do.	Do.
4551	Do.	... Mound after excavation, another stūpa with Buddhist creed inscribed.	Do.	Do.
4552	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive stūpa showing the original position of umbrella.	Do.	Do.
4553	Full	... Mound after excavation, chhatris for votive stūpas.	Do.	Do.
4554	Do.	... Mound after excavation, another for votive stūpas.	Do.	Do.
4555	Half	... Mound after excavation, another for votive stūpas (enlarged view).	Do.	Do.
4556	Full	... Mound after excavation, moulded stūpa...	Do.	Do.
4557	Half	... Mound after excavation, votive tablets, class I.	Do.	Do.
4558	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive tablets enlarged, class I.	Do.	Do.
4559	Full	... Mound after excavation, votive tablets, class II.	Do.	Do.
4560	Half	... Mound after excavation, votive tablet enlarged, class II.	Do.	Do.
4561	Full	... Mound after excavation, votive tablet, class III.	Do.	Do.
4562	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive tablets, class IV.	Do.	Do.
4563	Half	... Mound after excavation, votive tablet, class V.	Do.	Do.
4564	Do.	... Mound after excavation, votive tablet, class VI.	Do.	Do.
4565	Do.	... Mound after excavation, Pakkā brick Tees.	Do.	Do.
4566	Do.	... Mound after excavation, Pakka brick umbrella.	Do.	Do.
4567	Do.	... Mound after excavation, Pakka brick umbrella (another).	Do.	Do.

SIND—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District
4568	Half	... Mound after excavation, lower portion of jars.	Mirpur-Khās	Hyderābād
4569	Do.	... Mound after excavation, relic pots, class I.	Kahujo-dharo.	(Sind).
4570	Do.	... Mound after excavation, relic pots, class II.	Do.	Do.
4571	Do.	... Mound after excavation, relic pots with writing, class III.	Do.	Do.
4572	Do.	... Mound after excavation, marble stone image of Buddha.	Do.	Do.

RAJPUTANA.

4573	Full	... Dilvārā marble temples, general view from N. E.	Mount Ābū	... Sirohī State.
4574	Do.	... Vimalasāha temple, southern corridor, pillars showing difference in colour on either side of cell.	Do.	... Do.
4575	Do.	... Vimalasāha temple, northern corridor, pillars showing difference in colour on either side of cell.	Do.	... Do.
4576	Do.	... Gurusikhara, general view from east	Do.	... Do.
4577	Half	... Temple of Vithālji, view from S. E.	Ōr	... Do.
4578	Do.	... Do. image of Lakulīśa in southern niche.	Do.	... Do.
4579	Do.	... Do. image of S'iva in eastern niche.	Do.	... Do.
4580	Do.	... Temple of Pāt Nārāyaṇ, image of Yaśodā.	Girvar	... Do.
4581	Full	... Mahādeva Mound, general view	Do.	... Do.
4582	Half	... Temple of Sūrya, sculpture of Ratha-chakra.	Nitorā	... Do.
4583	Do.	... Temple of Rikhabadev, sculpture on the beam near entrance.	Kolar	... Do.
4584	Full	... Temple of Mahāvīra, view of <i>sabhā-mandapa</i> .	Pālaḍī	... Do.
4585	Do.	... Temple of Pārśvanāth, general view from S. W.	Ūthaman	... Do.
4586	Half	... Temple of Ūthmeśvar, general view from west.	Do.	... Do.
4587	Full	... Temple of Mātā, general view from S. W.	Gol	... Do.
4588	Do.	... Temple of Viṣṇu, general view from S. W.	Do.	... Do.
4589	Do.	... Temple of Viṣṇu, general view from front.	Do.	... Do.
4590	Half	... Temple of Sonādhārī Mahādev, two temples in S. W. corner in the courtyard.	Toḱarā	... Do.
4591	Do.	... Image of Hanumān	Asāvā	... Do.
4592	Do.	... Karoḍī Dhaj, temple of Sūrya, sculpture of Ratha-chakra.	Anādrā	... Do.
4593	Do.	... Karoḍī Dhaj, temple of Sūrya, image of Sūrya in back niche in <i>sabhā-mandapa</i> .	Do.	... Do.
4594	Do.	... Temple of Trivikramji, fragment of sculpture of Navagraha.	Nimborā	... Do.
4595	Full	... Temple of Nemināth, general view from S. E.	Jirāval	... Do.
4596	Do.	... Temple of Karnai-Mātā, general view from S. E.	Jolpur	... Do.
4596A	Do.	... Temple of Karnai-Mata, general view from S. W.	Do.	... Do.
4597	Do.	... Temple of Karnai-Mātā, general view from N. E.	Do.	... Do.
4598	Do.	... Temple of Sūrya, general view from S. E.	Varmān	... Do.
4599	Half	... Do. do. S. W.	Do.	... Do.
4600	Full	... Do. do. west.	Do.	... Do.
4601	Do.	... Do. do. N. E.	Do.	... Do.

RAJPUTANA—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4602	Full	Temple of Sūrya, general view from east.	Varmān	... Sirohi State.
4603	Do.	Do. front porch from north...	Do.	... Do.
4604	Half	Do. southern porch	Do.	... Do.
4605	Full	Do. view of <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i>	Do.	... Do.
4606	Do.	Do. do. ceiling.	Do.	... Do.
4607	Do.	Temple of Sūrya, dancing figures in the ceiling panel to the west of main ceiling.	Do.	... Do.
4608	Do.	Temple of Sūrya, shrine doorway	Do.	... Do.
4609	Do.	Do. image of Sūrya in back niche.	Do.	... Do.
4610	Half	Do. corbels and brackets in north wall of the shrine.	Do.	... Do.
4611	Do.	Do. image of S'iva and Pārvatī.	Do.	... Do.
4612	Do.	Do. fragments of images of Sūrya.	Do.	... Do.
4613	Do.	Do. image of Kubera	Do.	... Do.
4614	Do.	Do. sculptures of Sūrya and other images.	Do.	... Do.
4615	Do.	Do. loose sculptures with Navagraha.	Do.	... Do.
4616	Do.	Do. other sculptures with Agni and Vāyu.	Do.	... Do.
4617	Do.	Temple of Varmeśvar, general view from S. W.	Do.	... Do.
4618	Do.	Do. image of Gaja-Lakshmi.	Do.	... Do.
4619	Full	Temple of Kānāji under the Kanvat tree, general view.	Do.	... Do.
4620	Half	Do. image of Kānāji	Do.	... Do.
4621	Do.	Do. group of sculptures	Do.	... Do.
4622	Do.	Do. Chaitya ornament	Do.	... Do.
4623	Full	Temple of Rāmchandraji, general view from east.	Kūsmā	... Do.
4624	Do.	Temple of Rāmchandraji, general view from west.	Do.	... Do.
4625	Do.	Temple of Rāmchandraji, shrine doorway.	Do.	... Do.
4626	Half	Do. image of Trimūrti in shrine.	Do.	... Do.
4627	Full	Do. pillar and niche in <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .	Do.	... Do.
4628	Half	Do. group of sculptures in courtyard.	Do.	... Do.
4629	Do.	Do. image of Gaṇeśa in S. E. corner of courtyard.	Do.	... Do.

APPENDIX D.

Inscriptions copied during 1916-17.

Serial No.	Locality.	Position of inscription.
2737	Girvar	... In the temple of Pāt-Nārāyan.
2738	Do.	... Do. do. (another).
2739	Makāval	... On a pillar.
2740	Kojrā	... Temple of Sambhavanāth, on a pillar.
2741	Do.	... Do. do. on basement in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .

Serial No.	Locality.	Position of inscription.
2742	Bāmanvārjī	... Temple of Bāmanvārjī, on a lintel of a small cell.
2743	Do.	... Temple of Mahādev, on a stone outside.
2744	Bāldā	... Jaina temple, on the lintel.
2745	Pālaḍī	... Temple of Mahāvīra, on pillar No. 1.
2746	Do.	... Do. do. No. 2.
2747	Do.	... Do. do. No. 3.
2748	Do.	... Do. do. No. 4.
2749	Do.	... Do. do. No. 5.
2750	Do.	... Do. do. No. 6.
2751	Do.	... Do. on the outside wall near the porch.
2752	Vāgiṇ	... Temple of Śāntināth, on pillar No. 1 in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .
2753	Do.	... Do. do. No. 2 do.
2754	Do.	... Do. on the lintel of the doorway.
2755	Ūthmaṇ	... Temple of Pārśvanāth, near the image in shrine.
2756	Do.	... Do. on the lintel of shrine doorway.
2757	Do.	... Temple of Uthmeśvar, on the right pilaster.
2758	Do.	... Do. do. left do.
2759	Do.	... Do. do. <i>devalī</i> near.
2760	Do.	... Do. do. pillar outside.
2761	Rārabar	... Temple of Pātāleśvar, in Panch Devali on the lintel.
2762	Lās	... Temple of Lakṣmīnārāyaṇ, on the base of the marble image lying outside.
2763	Ṭokrā	... On the left pilaster of the temple in the S. W. corner of the courtyard of the temple of Sonādhārī Mahādev.
2764	Asāvā	... At the bottom of the image of Hanumat.
2765	Do.	... On a stone lying near the image of Hanumat.
2766	Devakhetaṛ	... Temple of Siddheśvar Mahādev, on the base of the right pillar of the porch.
2767	Do.	... On a pillar in <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .
2768	Do.	... Below the image of Śiva in a shrine to the S. of the temple.
2769	Dhāndhapur	... On a <i>devalī</i> near <i>chabutra</i> of Mahādev.
2770	Do.	... On another do. do. *
2771	Karodī Dha j	... On a pillar of the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Sūrya.
2772	Do.	... On another do. do.
2773	Jirāval	... Temple of Nemināth, on a jamb of a cell of S. corridor of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2774	Do.	... Do. on the right jamb of a cell in N. W. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2775	Do.	... Do. to the E. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2776	Do.	... Do. on the left jamb of the cell in S. W. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2777	Do.	... Do. on a lintel of the cell in N. E. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2778	Do.	... Do. on a lintel of the cell to the N. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2779	Do.	... Do. on the right jamb of a cell to the W. of <i>bavan-devalī</i> .
2780	Do.	... Do. on the left side of the porch.
2781	Do.	... Temple of Śiva, on the lintel.
2782	Varmān	... Temple of Sūrya, on a pillar of <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .
2783	Do.	... Do. on another pillar.
2784	Do.	... Do. do. another.
2785	Do.	... Do. do. third.
2786	Do.	... Do. on the third pillar.
2787	Do.	... Do. on the fourth pillar.
2788	Do.	... Temple of Mahāvīra, on a pillar in <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .
2789	Do.	... Do. under the standing image.
2790	Do.	... Do. under another image.
2791	Do.	... Do. under the image of Gaja-Lakṣmī in the ceiling panel of the east corridor.
2792	Kūsmā	... Temple of Rāmachandraji, on a pillar in <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> .
2793	Do.	... On a small image near the temple.
2794	Tālikot	... On a pillar of gateway, east side.
2795	Do.	... Do. west side.
2796	Do.	... Do. north side.
2797	Do.	... On a pillar in Rāma's temple.
2798	Do.	... Do. do.

Serial No.	Locality.	Position of inscription.
2799	Tālikoṭ	... On a pillar in Rāma's temple.
2800	Pandharpur	... On a large slab in Viṭhobā's temple.
2801	Do.	... On a beam in do.
2802	Do.	... Do. do. east side.
2803	Do.	... Do. do. west side.
2804	Do.	... On an arch in <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of Viṭhobā's temple.
2805	Do.	... Do. do.
2806	Do.	... On a stone slab near Chokhāmēlā.
2807	Do.	... On a slab in Chāvaḍi.
2808	Do.	... Do.
2809	Bijāpur	... On a loose slab in Amin Dargā.
2810	Do.	... Do. do.
2811	Vishālgaḍ	... On a slab fixed on the entrance doorway of Dargā.
2812	Do.	... On the wall to left of the entrance.
2813	Do.	... On the wall to right of the entrance.
2814	Chimalgi	... On a stone near river.
2815	Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	Loose inscribed stone from Bhuj.
2816	Do.	... Do. do.
2817	Do.	... Do. do.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Expenditure of Survey.

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries—								
Superintendent	...	...	7,362	14	5			
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	2,658	8	2			
Establishment	...	...	5,574	5	3			
						15,595	11	10
Allowances—								
Travelling allowances—								
Superintendent	...	...	2,613	4	6			
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	779	14	0			
Establishment	...	...	2,177	8	6			
Plague allowances	...	...	90	0	0			
						5,660	11	0
Supplies and Services—								
Excavations	...	...	3,361	9	0			
Photography and photo material	...	...	770	12	3			
Establishment	...	...	2,177	8	6			
Purchase and repair of tents	...	...	35	4	0			
						4,167	9	3
Contingencies—								
Purchase of stationery	...	...	44	13	9			
Purchase of books and newspapers	...	...	654	13	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	...	...	71	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	31	0	0			
Postage and telegram charges	...	...	285	0	0			
Conveyance of tents, stores, etc.	...	...	601	8	0			
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	137	13	6			
Miscellaneous	...	...	320	11	9			
Menial charges	...	...	9	0	0			
						2,155	12	0
Grand total						27,579	12	1

APPENDIX F.

Antiquities acquired by different Museums.

The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, reports that the following antiquities were added to the Archæological Section of the Museum during 1916-17 :—

"A small collection of 11 coins (Gold, Silver and Copper) of the pre-Muhammadan period was obtained from Bhuj.

"Twelve important copper-plates were given for the Museum by the Palitana State through the Administrator, Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S.

"A collection of 838 coins (Gold, Silver and Copper) was purchased in Bombay. It is a thoroughly representative collection, strong in Indo-Greek and Gupta sections, and there are some unique types.

"An old gun bearing the initials E. R., which was found lying in the forest of Visapur, Poona District, was offered by Government and was removed to the Museum compound. The gun is mentioned in Campbell's Gazetteer and is apparently of historic interest as it appears to be of the Elizabethan era."

In the Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1916 it is stated that "the number of

Bombay Asiatic Society.

coins added to the Coins Cabinet during the year was 47 (including one silver received in 1915). Of these, two were gold, 21 silver, 10 copper and 14 bronze. Of the total, 36 were presented by the United Provinces Government, 6 by the Bombay Government, 4 by the Jambughoda State and 1 by the Central Provinces Government.

"The Coins are of the following description :—

South Indian (Gold).

- 1 Padma Tanka of Srirama. Found in West Khāndesh.
- 1 Jagadekamalla. Found in East Khāndesh.

Gujarāt Sultāns (Silver).

- 4 Muzaffar II. Presented by the Jambughoda State.

Sultāns of Delhi (Silver).

- 2 Firoz III Tughlaq. Presented by the United Provinces Government.

Mughal Emperors of India (Silver).

- 1 Shāh Ālam II (Mint Allāhābād, 1191, Reg. 18). Presented by United Provinces Government.
- 1 Shāh Ālam (Aligauhar) II. Presented by United Provinces Government.

Post Moghul Coins (Silver).

- 4 Muḥamad Akbar II Ahmadābād Mint—

- 1 with (ga) and Ankush.
- 1 " Flower.
- 1 " " and Ankush.
- 1 " Ankush.

Found in Kaiṛā District.

Oudh Coins (Silver).

- 2 Ghāziuddīn Haidar, Mint Lucknow—

- (1) 1238, Reg. 4.
- (1) 1239, Reg. 5.

- 1 Naṣir-ud-dīn Haidar, 1252, Reg. 9.

- 5 Muḥammad Ali Shāh—

- (1) 1254, Reg. 1.
- (1) 1254, Reg. 2.
- (1) 1253, Reg. 1.
- (1) 1255, Reg. 3.
- (1) 1257, Reg. 5.

- 1 Ghāziuddīn Haidar in the name of Shāh Ālam, Mint Lucknow, 1234, Reg. 26. Presented by United Provinces Government.

Oudh Coins (Copper).

- 2 Ghāziuddīn Haidar, Lucknow Mint—

- (1) 1235, Reg. 1.
- (1) 1237, Reg. 3.

- 8 Naṣiruddīn Haidar, Mint Lucknow—

- (1) 1243, Reg. 1.
- (1) 1244, Reg. 1.
- (1) 1245, Reg. 3.
- (1) 1246, Reg. 3.

- (1) 1246, Reg. 4.
- (1) 1247, Reg. 5.
- (1) 1248, Reg. 5.
- (1) 1249, Reg. 6.

Kings of Jaunpur (Bronze).

14 Husain Shah—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (2) 882. | } Presented by the United Provinces Government. |
| (1) 883. | |
| (1) 885. | |
| (9) 887—895. | |
| (1) 897. | |

"A marble female statue was received from the Collector of Jalgaon during the year under report. Both wrists of the statue are broken, the right one missing. It is dressed in Marwari fashion and appears to belong to the 18th century."

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, reports the acquisition of medals and photographs for the antiquarian section of the Museum as detailed below:—

"The following Indian Army War Medals were purchased from a dealer at Bangalore, and added to the collection of medals:—

"Somaliland 1902—04, Egypt 1884—1886, Sudan, China 1900, North West Frontier 1908, Khediv's Star, Egypt 1882, and 'For long service and good conduct.'"

"Six photographic views of the cave temples known as Jogeshwari near Andheri, and six views of the Mahakal Caves on the Island of Salsette were procured. These have been framed and put up on the walls in this section.

"The north-eastern room on the first floor was fitted with a wooden rail to receive pictures of Old Bombay. But the work of arranging these had to be deferred as the room was required for use by the 1st Assistant, the one set apart for his use being under repairs.

"A photograph of the old building of the Robert Money Institute at Dhobi Talao was presented to the Museum by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, Principal of the school.

"Seven photographs of the Governors of Bombay taken from life-sized paintings belonging to Government House, Poona, were added to the collection of portraits connected with the history of Bombay.

"Two photographs of Bombay views were purchased and added to the collection."

During the year under report 89 coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Poona Museum. Out of these, 5 were gold, 46 silver, 28 copper and 10 bronze. The source and historical information regarding these coins are as described below:—

5 coins presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay—

- 1 Gold coin, Vijayanagar, found in the Satara District.
- 1 " Padma-Tanka, found in West Khandesh.
- 2 " Jagadekamalla, found in East Khandesh.
- 1 Silver, Shah Jahan I, found in the Ahmedabad District.

3 Silver coins received from the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bengal.

1 Silver coin of Aurangzeb, Govalkonda Mint, received from Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Arvi-Tahsil, Wardha.

3 coins received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras—

- 1 Gold coin, Bahaduri fanam of Haidar Ali of Mysore.

1 Silver French Arcot Rupee of Shāh Ālam II, struck at Pondicherry; regnal year 28.

1 Silver French Arcot Rupee of Shāh Ālam II, struck at Pondicherry; regnal year 31.

28 Copper coins of the later Chāhamāna princes of Narwar, found in the territory of His Highness the Mahārājā of Scindhia, were received from the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The United Provinces Government presented 39 Silver and 10 Bronze coins, during the year 1916-17.

The Executive Engineer, Bijāpur District, informs me that the following are the additions to the Bijāpur Museum :—

Name of article.	Remark.
Brass Peacock and Karela	... Purchased from Mr. S. A. Bangi, Custodian, Bijāpur Museum.
Copper bowl	... Purchased from Khoja Dongevi.
Lantern (Phānūs)	... Purchased from Jahagirdar of Dorga.
Mace (Gurz)	... ..
Necklace	... ..
Helmet	... ..
Jar	... Purchased from Mr. S. A. Bangi, Custodian, Bijāpur Museum.
Chain armour	... Purchased from Jahagirdar of Dorga.
Copper bowl	... Purchased from Mr. Khamvudin Bangi.
Old map of Bijāpur	... ..
Brass Shamādān	... Purchased from Jahagirdar of Dorga.
Picture of Ali Adilshāh II	... ..
„ Khavāskhān	... Purchased from Mr. S. A. Bangi, Custodian, Bijāpur Museum.
„ Khavāskhān's residence	... ..
Four stone buttons	... ..
Earthen Pot	... Presented by Mr. W. G. Sane.
Album of Photographs of Bijāpur Buildings.	Presented by Mrs. Ibrahim Ahamadi.
Old books (Arabic and Persian)	... (On loan) from Mahmad Amin Nawab.

The Curator of the Watson Museum, Rājkot, reports that the following antiquities were added to the antiquarian section of the Museum during 1916-17 :—

Stones.

- (1) Sixteen stones of various types from the Sana caves under Sorath.
- (2) Two white shining stones from Rāmatanka near Nāgpur (C. P.).

Oil Paintings.

- (1) Of Dr. Bhagwanlal Indrajī, one of the earliest antiquarians from Kāthiāwād.
- (2) Of Azam Wullabhaji Mulshankar, Bhuji, Agent of the Jam of Nawānagar.
- (3) Of the late Daftardār of the Kāthiāwār Political Agency, Azam Bhagwanlāl Joshipura. Nos. 2 and 3 have been painted by Major-General Short in 1866 and presented by Major-General James Black, the then Political Agent of Kāthiāwār.

Coins.

Greek and Bactrian.

- (1) Copper coin of Vima (Wema) Kadphises (Kadphises II), wt. 193; size 1.
- (2) Two copper coins of Soter Megas—(a) wt. 115, size 8; (b) wt. 103, size 9.
- (3) Two uncertain coins (illegible)—(a) wt. 53, size 65; (b) wt. 58, size 9.

Kshatrāpa Family.

- (1) Five copper coins of Kshaharāta Kshatrāpa Bhūmaka—(a) wt. 69, size 85. This coin bears on it the whole of the legend *Kshaharatasa Kshatrāpasa Bhūmakasa* in Brāhmī characters quite distinct and legible. (b) On the remaining four the legend is not legible though the symbols are all there.
- (2) One square copper coin of Chashtana. It has a horse standing, facing right, and against a pillar—wt. 57, size 75.

- (3) One square copper coin of Chashtana. It has a horse standing, facing right, and against a pillar—wt. 23, size '5.
- (4) One round copper coin, Vishvasimha dated 13—wt. 22, size '55.
- (5) Seven miscellaneous copper coins (5 square and 2 round) not very clear but looking very much like Kshatrapa coins, having Chaitya symbol on one side and the figure of some animal on the other side.

Silver coins of the same family.

No.	Name.	Date.	Wt.	Size.
1	Rudrasena II, son of Viradāma ...	—9	28	'55
2	K. Bhartīrdāma, son of Rudrasena II	...	33	'55
3	M. K. do.	...	24	'6
4	Vishvasena, son of M. K. Bhartīrdāma	...	34	'55
5	Do. do.	...	29	'6
6	Do. do.	223	32	'6
7	Rudrasimha II, son of Svāmi Jivadāma	—22	32	'6
8	Do. do.	231	30	'6
9	Yashodāma, son of Rudrasimha II	247	30	'6
10	Do. do.	—2	32	'55
11	M. K. Rudrasena III, son of M. K. Rudradāma II.	...	32	'6
12	Do. do.	...	31	'6
13	Do. do.	...	30	'55

Gupta Coins.

			Wt.	Size.
1	Copper round coin of Kumāragupta ...	...	27	'45

Old but unclassified.

1	Silver Gadhia coin larger than the ordinary one	...	58	'9
2	Six square copper Kārshāpana coins	...	...	...
3	Four round copper miscellaneous	...	...	...

Moghul Emperors.

- 1 Silver round coin of Shāh Jahān; regnal year 24—wt. 112, size '8.
- 2 Three copper illegible coins, one dated H. S. 1225 and the rest without date.

Rājputānā Coins.

- 1 Rupee coin of Jodhpur of the Nagor type with V. S. 192—wt. 173, size '85.
- 2 Three Jodhpur Rupees without date.
- 3 One Lakshmansāhi rupee of Bānswādā—wt. 124, size '9.

Indian and European coins (rather modern).

- 1 Shilling of George III, A. D. 1819—wt. 70, size '95.
- 2 Persian coin of ten Dinars.
- 3 Ten cents' coin of Edward VII for Canada.
- 4 Two-anna piece of Arkot, H. S. 1171, tolas 6.
- 5 Half dime of United States of America, A. D. 1868.
- 6 One-anna piece of Arkot, H. S. 1171, tolas 6.
- 7 Half-anna piece of Holkar, V. S. 1956.
- 8 One piece of Sultān Said Bin Burgass bin Sultān Hafzā, H. S. 1299
- 9 Ten Reis of Luiz I of Portugal, A. D. 1882.
- 10 Half cent of Edward VII from Ceylon, A. D. 1908.
- 11 Four laris coin of Māldevī.
- 12 One lari coin of Māldevī.

The Director of the Baroda Museum favoured me with the following report regarding the additions of coins to his Museum during the year 1916-17:—

Baroda Museum.

Name.	Mint.	Date.	Regnal year.	Kind.
Ala-ud-din Muhammad Shah II, Khalji.	Billon.
Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I	722	...	Do.
Muhammad Bin Tughlaq III	Do.
Shah Alum I	Daru-s-surur, Barhanpur.	...	2	Silver.
Muhammad Shah	Surat	...	21	Do.
Do.	31	Do.
Ahmad Shah	Ahd ...	Do.
Do.	Bombay	...	2	Do.
Do.	3	Do.
Do.	4	Do.
Do.	5	Do.
Do.	Bombay	...	6	Do.
Alamgir II	Ahd ...	Do.
Do.	11	2	Do.
Shah Alam II	11	2	Do.
Carolus IV, Spain	1792	...	Do.
Do.	1795	...	Do.
Ferdinand VII, Spain	1815	...	Do.
Do.	1818	...	Do.
Do.	1819	...	Do.
Do.	1820	...	Do.
Do.	1821	...	Do.
Jagadekamalla (Western Chalukya)	Gold.

The acquisitions exhumed during the excavations conducted at Nagari in the year 1915-16 were added to the Ajmer Museum. All

Ajmer Museum.

these have been described in the article contributed by me to the *Annual of the Director-General of Archaeology* for that year.

The Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, favoured me with a report regarding the coins received by his Museum during 1916-17. The report contains the following information:—

Source of receipt.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Particulars.
Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Allahabad.	...	3	...	Ghiyasuddin Haidar of Lucknow.
Do.	...	1	...	Nasiruddin Haidar.
Do.	...	8	...	Shah Alam II.
Do.	...	1	...	Muhammad Shah.
Do.	...	1	...	Farrukhsiyar.
Do.	...	1	...	Shah Alam.
Do.	...	2	...	Jahandar.
Do.	15	Husain Shah of Jaunpore.
Do.	8	Firoz III.
Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, Calcutta.	...	1	...	Sikander-bin-Ilias of Bengal.
Do.	...	1	...	Ghiyasuddin Azam.
Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1	...	...	Fanam of Haidar of Mysore.
Do.	...	2	...	French Arkot Rupee of Shah Alam II.
Honorary Secretary to the B. B. R. A. Society, Bombay.	3	...	...	Without any inscription.
Do.	...	5	...	Past Mughal coins of some Native State.
Bikaner State	...	1	...	Undeciphered.
Do.	1	Samantadeva.
Rao of Bedla (Udaipur State).	31	Punch-marked Hindu coins.

Barton Library and Museum;
Bhavanagar Public Library;
Victoria Hall, Udaipur.

The return giving information of the additions of antiquities to the archæological section of the marginally noted Museums is *blank* for the year under report.

APPENDIX G.

Treasure Trove.

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Annual Report for 1916, from which the following information is taken:—"There were 887 coins under examination at the close of 1915 and 650 were received during the year under report. The latter included (a) 2 from the Collector of Dhārwar, (b) 28 from the Collector of Bombay, (c) 5 Silver from the Kurundwad State through the Bombay Government, (d) 14 Silver from the Collector of Poona, (e) 5 Copper from the Māmlatdar of Pathardi, (f) 85 Silver from the Māmlatdar of Parner, (g) 1 Gold and 55 Silver from the Collector of Poona, and (h) 455 Silver from the Collector of Satara. Of these, 578 (a, b, c, d, e and f and 439 out of 659 from the Collector of Kaira received last year) were returned, being of no numismatic importance. Five hundred and four were reported to Government and disposed of as shown below. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawalla and the late Professor S. R. Bhandarkar. Four hundred and fifty-five from the Collector of Satara are still under examination.

Coins disposed of.

Museums.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Prince of Wales Museum ...	14	67	81
Indian Museum ...	4	13	17
Government Museum, Madras ...	3	3	6
Provincial Museum, Lucknow ...	2	6	8
Lahore Museum ...	4	5	9
Nagpur Museum ...	4	6	10
Public Library, Shillong ...	...	8	8
Archæological Survey, Poona ...	4	1	5
Peshawar Museum ...	1	5	6
Quetta Museum ...	2	11	13
Ajmir Museum ...	3	5	8
Rangoon Museum ...	2	7	9
Bihar and Orissa ...	2	2	4
Dacca Museum ...	3	1	4
Bengal Asiatic Society ...	2	4	6
B. B. R. A. Society ...	2	4	6
British Museum ...	2	3	5
Fitzwilliam Museum ...	2	...	2
<i>Darbārs.</i>			
Mysore ...	2	...	2
Cochin ...	...	2	2
Jhalawar ...	1	3	4
Sirohi ...	1	...	1
Dholpur ...	1	...	1
Baroda ...	1	...	1
Akalkot ...	1	2	3
Cutch ...	1	1	2
Jamkhindi ...	1	3	4
Dhar ...	2	...	2
Rewah ...	1	2	3
Jodhpur ...	1	...	1
Pudukota ...	1	...	1

Museums.						Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Balsinor	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Jind	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Bansda	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Kolhapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Dungarpur	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Sitamau	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Lunawada	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Mint, Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	120	116	236
Total						199	305	504

In his letter No. R. O.-392, dated 15th May 1916, the Collector of Poona reported the find of a treasure, consisting of 719 whole rupees, 6 half rupees, and 1 quarter of a rupee piece, in an open space in the village of Ale in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona District. The report of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society on the 14 specimen coins, out of the above hoard, forwarded to them for examination is as follows: the 14 specimen coins are of the Muhammadan Dynasty of India, struck by some Native States, bearing fragmentary legends and being very common they possess no numismatic importance."

APPENDIX H.

(a) PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

List of monuments declared protected during 1916-17.

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or description of the Monument.	Class.	Declared protected under
Poonā	Haveli	Poonā Cantonment.	A ruined building reputed to have been the residence of the Kotwal of the last Peshwa.	II b	G. O. No. 3942, G. D., dated 26th April 1916.
Nāsik	Dindori	Ambeḡāon	Hindu temple	I a	G. O. No. 5050, G. D., dated 22nd July 1916.
Do.	Nāsik	Anjaneri	Old temples at Anjaneri	II b	G. O. No. 407, G. D., dated 22nd January 1917.
Do.	Do.	Pāthardi	Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves	I a	Do.
Bijapur	Hungund	A r s h i b i d (Gudur).	Stone bearing an inscription	II a	G. O. No. 6238, G. D., dated 18th September 1916.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	II a	Do.
Kānara	Sirsi	Banavāsī	Madhukēśvar temple	II b	G. O. No. 8440, G. D., dated 18th December 1916.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Carved bedstead of stone existing in a small chamber in the south side of the compound of Madhukēśvar temple.	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Soṇḍā	Temple close to, and to the south of the King's seat at Soṇḍā.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Somasāgar	Temple of S'iva	II a	Do.
Do.	Siddāpur	Hosūr	Carved stones near the temple of Grāmadēva.	III	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bedkani	Stones (Viragals)	III	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bilgi	A small deserted temple dedicated to S'iva on the east of the river.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Virupākṣa temple	II b	Do.
Ahmedābād	North krohi.	A h m e d ā b ā d City.	Miyān Khān Jehān's Masjid	II a	G. O. No. 407, G. D., dated 22nd January 1917.
Do.	Do.	Vasna	Rauzā of Azam Khān and Moazzam Khān.	II a	Do.
Do.	South krohi.	Isānpur	Small stone mosque south of Malik Isān-ul Mulḱ's Mosque.	II b	Do.
Panch Mahāls.	Hāloī	Chāmpānir	Bavā Man's Mosque	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Khajuri Masjid	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Jephure at a small lake north of Nāginā Masjid.	II a	Do.

APPENDIX H—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or description of the Monument.	Class.	Declared protected under
Panch Mahals	Godhrā	Rattanpur	Old temple with sculptured screen	II a	G. O. No. 407, G. D., dated 22nd January 1917.
Surat	Olpad	Suvali	Tom Coryat's Tomb	II a	Do.
Do.	Chorasi	Surat City	The castle at Surat	II a	Do.
Belgaum	Hukeri	Hukeri	Two domes (locally called ghumat) now used as a District Bungalow.	I a	Do.
Thāna	Murbād	Polu Sonālā	Brahmanical caves	II a	Do.
Karāchi	Tatṭā	Tatṭā	Kalan Kot	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Dabgir masjid	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Grave of Edward Cooke	I a	Do.
Do.	M i r p u r Sākro.	Mirpur Sākro	Sasin Jo Takar	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jan Bijar Fort	II a	Do.
Larkhānā	Dadu	Khudabād	Jumā masjid	II a	Do.
Thar and Pārkar.	Umarkot	Umarkot	Fort	II a	Do.
Kolābā	Rohā	Ghosal	Ghosal fort. Situated on a hill 1,000 feet high. Contains temples of Bhavāni and of Ganpati. Two rudely cut figures of tigers with wide open jaws and long curling tails, the tops of which nearly touch their heads; there are three small rock-cut cisterns near the imperfect flight of steps; two other rock-cut cisterns 45' x 15'.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Medhe	Auchitgad. A fortified hill 977 feet high. Contains a slab in the wall of the southern tower of the fort bearing an inscription of 1718; two circular towers of carefully dressed stones at each end of the fort called Pusaticha Buruj and Gangya Buruj; handsome door or window in the form of a pointed arch in the south wall of the ruins of Sadar residence; a large cistern, about 100 feet across with 12 nearly equal sides; a group of six cisterns with a shrine in honour of Bāp Devī; a very elegant Bīpmal with a figure of Bāpurao Palshikar carved on its base; ruined temple of Amriteśvar with neatly cut images of Ganpati, Parvati and Vishnu; two guns from one of which according to tradition criminals used to be blown.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Birvādi	Birvādi fort on a broken range of hills varying 1,700 to 900 feet in height. There are four round bastions about 20 or 30 feet across and close together the gate lying between the two bastions most to the east; four rock-cut cisterns two on the north-east side, one on the south and one on the north-west side.	I a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gherā Surgad	Ghergad or Surgad Fort. Contains a block of stone near the south-east bastion with an inscription in Arabic and Devnāgarī; a ruined temple of Māruti; a small ruined shrine of Mahādev with images of Parvati, Siva and Nandi; a roofless fairly well preserved building 45' x 13' with walls two feet thick; an inner large room; called the Andhār Kothari. A Mussalman Dargā dedicated to Par Pir; a group of five rock-cut cisterns each about 12 feet deep; remains of the Commandant's house or Sardar, the plinth of which forms a square of about 60'.	II a	Do.
Do.	Māngaon	Tala	Tala fort. A fortified hill about 1,400 feet high, contains somewhat damaged rudely cut figure of a tiger. At the top of the steps is the gate of the fort, known as Hanumān gate; small mosque; three rock-cut cisterns each about 15 feet square; a secret stair-case; remains of the Commandant's office; rock-cut chambers open at the top for storing grain; six rock-cut cisterns without water; a temple dedicated to Ratnāgar Mahādev; a roofless building called Lakshmi Kothi.	II a	Do.

APPENDIX H—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or Description of the Monument.	Class.	Declared protected under
Kolaba	Mahād	Acholi	Songad. A small fort to the north side of the Mahād Taluka. Contains a rock-cut cistern of water.	II a	G. O. No. 407, G. D., dated 22nd January 1917.
Do.	Do.	Kadasari Lingana.	A precipitous hill near Raigar Fort. Contains one rock-cut cistern of water. Was formerly used as jail for prisoners.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dhavaje	Chandragad. A small fort in a dilapidated condition. Contains three rock-cut cisterns, one of which is in good condition and the other two out of repairs.	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadasari Kangori.	An old fort in a dilapidated condition. Contains a temple of God Kangor-mal; two tanks.	II a	Do.
Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	I a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Sarfaraz Kalhora	I a	Do.
Do.	Tando Mahomed Khan.	A few miles from Tando Mahomed Khan.	Buddhist Stupa	II a	Do.
Do.	Tando Allahyar.	Tando Allahyar.	Tomb of Ensign David Irving	I a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Charles James Reginald George, son of Apothecary Lewis George.	I a	Do.
Navabshah	Sakrand	Sakrand	Dome of Mian Jio	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Syed Jo Kubo	II a	Do.
Do.	Moro	Miru Khan	Thul	II a	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	General John Jacob's tomb	I a	Do.
East Khandesh.	Bhusaval	Changdev	Temple of Changdev	II a	Do.
Do.	Chalisgaon	Patna	Temple of Shringar Chavdi	II a	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple of Nagarjun	II a	Do.

(b) AGREEMENTS.

List of monuments with respect to which Collectors have been authorised to enter into agreements with the owner (under section 5 (1) of the A. M. P. Act) during 1916-17.

District.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name and description of the monument.	Class of monument.	Authority.
	Taluka.	Town or Village.			
Thānā	Salsette	Kapheri	The Buddhist Caves	I b	G. O. No. 1614, G. D., dated 6th March 1916.
Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	The Soneri Masjid	I b	G. O. No. 3854, G. D., dated 1st June 1916.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Hyderkhan's Tomb	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Pir Shaikh Hamid Khadir	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	A small tomb No. 47	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Tomb No. 48	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nan Gumbaz	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Gumat Bavdi	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Khidki Masjid	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mosque No. 366	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Sangat and Nari Mahals at Torweh.	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Afrul Khan's wives' tombs	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ain-ul-Malk's tomb	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	The Ambar Khana	II b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Afrul Khan's Cenotaph	I b	Do.
Do.	Badami	Belur	Inscription	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Katgeri	Do.	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattadakal	The great temple of Virupaksha in use.	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Badami	Large seated image, rock-cut in a natural cavern under the cliff to the south-east on the Bhutanath temple.	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple on the knoll under the bastion of the north fort.	I b	Do.
Kānara	Śirsi	Banavasi	Madhukeshvar Temple	II b	G. O. No. 874, G. D., dated 8th February 1917.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Carved bedstead of stone existing in a small chamber in the south side of the compound of Madhukeshvar temple.	I b	Do.
Do.	Siddapur	Bilgi	Virupaksha Temple	II b	Do.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1916-17.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Presidency ...	Panvel ...	Ghārāpuri ...	Elephanta Caves ...	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	Maintenance and repairs to caves, piers, etc., at Elephanta.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	85 0 0	84 0 0	Current repairs to Custodian's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to the Police Chowki and watchman's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	84 0 0	84 0 0	Special repairs to the Police Chowki and watchman's quarters.	Do.
Thānā ...	Salsette ...	Andheri ...	Jogeshvari caves ...	319 0 0	52 0 0	Removing stones and debris, earthen heaps, etc., and clearing and removing silt from gutter, etc.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Kanheri ...	Kanheri caves ...	.....	97 0 0	Removing vegetation, loose stones, trees, etc., within 20' in front of caves No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10. Material such as cement, building lime, white paint, black Japan, has been purchased.	Work in progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Bassein ...	Old Portuguese Fort and ruins.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Removing jungle and grass, etc., and repairs to the dangerous structures.	Completed.
Do. ...	Kalyān ...	Ambar-nāth...	Temple of Ambar-nāth.	2,229 0 0	172 0 0	900 c. ft. earth work in filling the ditches, dry stone compound wall, 3,864 c. ft., filling in cracks with lime and cement at places and steps repaired, compound wall repaired at places.	Work in progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple at Ambar-nāth.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Clearing compound, 5,946 s. ft. and removing grass and vegetation from temple.	Completed.
Kolābā ...	Alibāg ...	Revdanda ...	Archæological buildings.	24 0 0	24 0 0	Fixing boundary stones to Archæological buildings.	Do.
Do. ...	Mahād ...	Raigarh ...	Shivaji's tomb and Mahādev's temple.	70 0 0	70 0 0	Painting, clearing vegetation and leveling the ground around the tomb.	Do.
Do. ...	Māngaon ...	Janjirā creek.	Kudā caves ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	Repairs to footpath, clearing water tanks, etc.	Do.
Do. ...	Alibāg ...	Revdanda ...	Monuments in the fort of Revdanda.	226 0 0	2 0 0	Clearing vegetation from stone masonry at side of arches, filling cracks with cement, etc., colouring the same.	Do.
Broach ...	Broach ...	Broach ...	Jami Masjid ...	2,100 0 0	434 0 0	As suggested by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, the central water tank dismantled and opened joints of chhaja and central dome closed and other petty repairs carried.	Do.

NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Broach	Broach	Broach	Jami Masjid	150 0 0	150 0 0	Ordinary repairs and conservation.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Dutch Tombs	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do.	Do.
Surat	Olpād	Dhāv	Vaux's Tomb	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Surat	Surat	Gerald Aungier's tomb in the English cemetery.	71 0 0	65 0 0	The tablet with inscription as approved under No. 641—39 of 7th January 1916 from Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, put up in the empty socket in one of the interior walls of Mausoleum of Gerald Aungier as directed in G. M. No.A-10298—M. of 18th September 1915.	Do.
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād	Archaeological monuments.	1,980 0 0	1,949 0 0	Maintaining caretakers and removing shrubs and petty repairs.	Do.
Do.	Sānand	Sarkhej					
Do.	Dholkā	Dholkā					
Do.	Viramgām	Viramgām					
Do.	Dholkā	Dholkā	Khān Masjid	399 0 0	388 0 0	Filling cracks with cement and removal of fractured lintels.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Khān Tank	500 0 0	501 0 0	Removing and renewing old masonry.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Balolkhān Kaji's Mosque.	599 0 0	600 0 0	Renewal of voussoirs, repairs to roof, chatri, and providing certain new pipes to drain off rain water and waste matter, etc.	Do.
Do.	North Daskroi.	Wasnā	Roza of Azamkhān Mozamkhān.	139 0 0	139 0 0	Lime plaster to the dome and supply of new wood door.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ahmedābād	Myankhān Jehon's Mosque.	201 0 0	203 0 0	Removing and renewing cracked lintels and columns.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Isanpur	Stone Mosque	140 0 0	139 0 0	Removing and resetting old masonry.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vatva	Roza at Vatva	200 0 0	199 0 0	Supply of teak wood shutters with iron gate.	Do.
Panch Mahāls	Hālol	Chāmpāner	Certain monuments at Chāmpāner.	49,737 0 0	7,705 0 0	Conversation work and minor repairs.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jummā Masjid	166 0 0	159 0 0	Minor repairs	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kevdā Masjid	83 0 0	83 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Naginā Masjid	83 0 0	75 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bohrā-ki-Masjid	308 0 0	232 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Patār Rozā	83 0 0	80 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hālol	Sikandar Shāh's Tomb.	120 0 0	49 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chāmpāner	Citadel wall	746 0 0	701 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Godhra	Kankanpur	Mahadev's temple	500 0 0	498 0 0	Do.	In progress.
Do.	Hālol	Desar	Temple of Rudra Mala.	310 0 0	250 0 0	Do.	Do.
Ka rā	Thasra	Sarnal	Galteshwar temple	2,739 0 0	1,000 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Mehmadābād	Sojali	Mubārak Sayad's tomb.	61 0 0	60 0 0	Do.	Completed.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Poonā	Junnar	Junnar	Shivneri fort	.....	333 0 0	Special repairs to Shivneri fort at Junnar.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	84 0 0	Current repairs to Shivneri fort at Junnar.	Do.
Do.	Māval	Kārla	Caves	.....	564 0 0	Current repairs to caves at Kārla.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bedasa	Do.	.....	100 0 0	Current repairs to caves at Bedasa.	Do.
Do.	Junnar	Ghatghar	Do.	.....	50 0 0	Current repairs to caves at Ghatghar.	Do.
Do.	Māval	Bhaja	Do.	.....	110 0 0	Current repairs to caves at Bhaja.	Do.
Do.	Havell	Poona Cantonment.	Kotwal's tomb	.....	208 0 0	Repairs to Kotwal's residence situated in the Military Supply Reserve Depot, Poona.	Do.
Do.	Shirār	Koregaon	Old monuments	.....	25 0 0	Repairs to monuments at Koregaon.	Do.
Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Bridge leading to fort.	.....	75 0 0	Special repairs to the bridge leading to the fort at Sholāpur.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karmala	Fort	.....	50 0 0	Current repairs to the fort at Karmala.	Do.
Ahmednagar.	Kopargao.	Kokamthan	Temple	.....	74 0 0	Current repairs to the old temple at Kokamthan.	Do.
Do.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.	Masjid	.....	20 0 0	Repairs to Damri Masjid at Ahmednagar.	Do.
Nāsik	Malegaon	Jhodga	Temple of Manikeshvara.	2,021 0 0	1,201 0 0	Stone and lime masonry for wings and cement grouting.	In progress.
Do.	Dindori	Ambegaon	Mahadev's temple	1,016 0 0	632 0 0	Purchase of materials and preparations of iron frames.	Amount of revised estimate; the original estimate amounted to Rs. 736.
Do.	Sinnar	Sinnar	Gondeshwar temple	1,191 0 0	238 0 0	Angle irons and supplying broken slabs, repairs to gargoyles. Clearing compound, etc., excavating pit for lightning conductors.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves	924 0 0	263 0 0	Dry stone pitching, superstructure of pillars, repairs to road way; clearing tank and cementing cave No. 16.	
Do.†	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	909 0 0	Improvements to caves.	Completed.
Do.†	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	94 0 0	Maintaining caves	Do.
Do.†	Do.	Do.	Gondeshwar temple	.....	108 0 0	Repairs to the damaged images.	Do.
Do.†	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	1,147 0 0	Special repairs to Gondeshwar temple.	Do.
Do.	Yeola	Ankal	Caves	.....	100 0 0	Current repairs to caves.	Do.
Do.*	Nāsik	Anjaneri	Temple	.....	77 0 0	Special repairs to old temples.	Do.
West Khān- desh.	Sakri	Balsānā	Old temple	.....	12 0 0	Pay of the caretakers employed at Balsānā.	Do.
East Khān- desh.	Chālisgaon	Pāṭan	Mahadev's temple	.....	50 0 0	Repairs to Mahadev's temple.	Do.

* Omitted from Superintending Engineer's list.

† Omitted from Accountant General's list.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Notice boards to monuments.	1,058 0 0	40 0 0	Purchase of wooden notice boards.	In progress.
Do. ...	Sampgāon ...	Deogaon ...	Temple at Deogaon.	35 0 0	35 0 0	Cutting bushes, etc., filling cracks over the slab, pointing, repairs to dry stone pitching and dry stone steps.	Completed.
Do. ...	Gokak ...	Gokak Falls.	Group of temples on the left and right sides of the Gokak Falls.	400 0 0	401 0 0	Removing old whitewash, cleaning grass and jungle over the temples. Filling in the jointing gaps in and outside of the temples with cement. Repairs to Sikhara, clearing site and prickly pier.	Do.
Ratnāgiri ...	Rājāpur ...	Vijaydurg ...	Fort wall ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	Removing vegetation from the Fort wall.	Do.
Dhārwar ...	Karajgi ...	Haveri ...	Sidheshwar temple.	472 0 0	16 0 0	Filling angles, repairs to painting and straightening the shaft.	Do.
Do. ...	Gadag ...	Dambal ...	Doddabasavanna temple.	60 0 0	69 0 0	Usual current repairs.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakundi ...	Kāśivisvesvar temple.	47 0 0	43 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Namesvara temple.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Dambal ...	Somesvar temple ...	206 0 0	206 0 0	Clearing compound, filling hollow ground, resetting displaced stones, repairing mandap, underpinning north side steps and building from steps, providing missing chajja slab, rebuilding dry stone walls of the compound and removing whitewash.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Bettigiri ...	Viragal ...	205 0 0	205 0 0	Removing loose stones, clearing and levelling compound, clearing oil and dust coating on the slab, resetting 15 big stones.	Do.
Do. ...	Rānebennūr ...	Chowdada n-pūr.	Mukteshwar temple.	7 0 0	7 0 0	Usual current repairs.	Do.
Do. ...	Hubli ...	Unkal ...	Chandramaulesvara temple.	509 0 0	513 0 0	Plain ashlar masonry, support under broken slab, frame of R. S. joints for doors, removing whitewash, paving work, resetting carved stones, clearing compound, and providing notice board.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Four-porched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Usual current repairs.	Do.
Do. ...	Bankāpūr ...	Bankāpūr ...	Nagarehwar temple.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Kalghatgi ...	Tambur ...	Basavna's temple ...	438 0 0	445 0 0	Removing earth, fixing displaced panel, filling gaps with masonry, removing whitewash, repairs to open joints, rebuilding the northside wall, clearing compound, and providing notice board.	Do.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dhārwar— continued.	Hangal	Hangal	Virabhadra temple	109 0 0	107 0 0	Removing earth and vegetation from the compound, stone and lime masonry 2nd sort, arranging carved stones and providing notice board.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Balambid	Rameshwar temple	150 0 0	125 0 0	Clearing and levelling compound, providing stone lintels and slabs for roofing in Mandap, removing tile-kiln, removing white-wash and providing notice board.	In progress.
Sātārā*	Sātārā	Sātārā	Hill fort	.....	266 0 0	Current repairs to Hill Fort.	
Do.*	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	181 0 0	Current repairs to Barracks in Fort.	
Bijāpur	Bādāmi	Bādāmi	Bhutnath—temple group No. II.	786 0 0	611 0 0	Cutting away of cactus growth and building of dry stone walls.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Banshankri tank	229 0 0	101 0 0	Clearing, etc.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhutnath—temple group No. I.	268 0 0	255 0 0	Conservation	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Small temple knoll	215 0 0	158 0 0	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple on the spur to the south-east of Surali.	168 0 0	147 0 0	Do.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Caretaker for caves.	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Special Repairs to caves.	532 0 0	56 0 0	Closing in cement a number of open joints, etc.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Surali temples	451 0 0	105 0 0	Replacing the fallen masonry, etc.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Contribution to Bijāpur Museum 1915-16.	1,056 0 0	1,056 0 0	Contribution	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Contribution to Bijāpur Museum 1916-17.	464 0 0	464 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattadkal	Jain temple in the Mission compound.	385 0 0	160 0 0	Cutting away cactus growth and building of dry stone walls, etc.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temples	5,345 0 0	38 0 0	Erecting compound walls and levelling several sites from accumulation of earth.	Do.
Do.	Hungund	Aihlōe	Old temples	9,747 0 0	22 0 0	Cutting away of cactus growth and building of dry stone walls.	Do.
Do.	Bijāpur	Torvi	Navraspur temple...	400 0 0	407 0 0	Clearing famine weeds, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Bijāpur	Badi Kaman	107 0 0	106 0 0	Special repairs for preservation.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Deccani 'Idgah	23 0 0	23 0 0	Wages of the caretaker.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Monuments near Arikilla.	139 0 0	116 0 0	Wire fencing	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Arkilla	200 0 0	224 0 0	Clearing famine weeds, etc.	Do.

*Omitted from Superintending Engineer's List.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Alli Roza II	100 0 0	69 0 0	Clearing famine weeds, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Demarcating Archæological buildings.	826 0 0	292 0 0	Demarcating lands around archæological buildings.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Contribution to Bijāpur museum.	236 0 0	236 0 0	Public Works Department share towards the contribution for the Bijapur Museum.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ibrāhīm Roza	800 0 0	735 0 0	Supporting arches	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Deccani Idga	417 0 0	200 0 0	Repairs and wire fencing, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jāmi Masjid	86 0 0	29 0 0	Dismantling masonry from arches.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archæological buildings.	2,000 0 0	1,990 0 0	Current repairs	Do.
Do.*	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	364 0 0	Providing notice boards to protected monuments in Bijapur District.	
Kānarā*	Honāwar	Honāwar	Major General Hill's monument.	.....	11 0 0	Current repairs to General Hill's monument.	Completed.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Karāchi	Taṭṭā	Makli Hills...	(a) Tomb of Nawāb Isākhān.	134 0 0	126 0 0	Chunam and cement plaster and cement grouting.	Completed.
			(b) Tomb of Shurfākhān.	23 0 0	16 0 0	Removal of "Kalar" tiles in floor, chunam plaster, etc.	Do.
			(c) Tomb of Jām Nigāmdin.	51 0 0	44 0 0	Chunam plaster and cement painting.	Do.
			(d) Tomb of Mirzā Jānibeg.	17 0 0	12 0 0	Do.	Do.
			(e) Tomb of Tugralbeg.	1 0 0	1 0 0	Filling hollows with cement concrete.	Do.
			(f) Tomb of Mirzā Isākhān.	100 0 0	93 0 0	Lime concrete, chunam plaster, rebuilding fallen wall, etc.	Do.
		Near Tatta	(g) Daligir Mosque.	30 0 0	48 0 0	Cement, chunam and mud plaster.	Do.
		Tatta	(h) Juma Masjid	46 0 0	44 0 0	Chunam plaster	Do.
		Makli Hills	(i) Old buildings	120 0 0	129 0 0	Pay of the caretaker...	Excess is due to arrears of the past year paid during the year.
Hyderābād (Sind).	Hyderābād	Hyderābād	Ghulām Shāh Kalhor's tomb.	126 0 0	117 0 0	Under pinning existing bricks and coloured lime. Mortar on two sides of the Wagir's tomb, resetting a sunken portion of stone pavement outside the building and replacing broken wire netting in some clerestorey windows. Includes caretaker's pay.	Completed.

* Omitted from the Accountant General's list.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION—*continued.*

District.	Tāluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1916-17 in round figures.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Hyderabad (Sind).	Hyderabad...	Hyderabad...	Ghulām Nabi Kalhorā's tomb.	126 0 0	127 0 0	Filling in some gaps in the platform outside the building with B. B. and mud masonry, resetting some stones in the face of the platform on two sides, resetting a sunken portion of stone pavement in the platform and rebuilding a fallen portion of compound wall with sun dried brick and mud plaster. Includes caretaker's pay.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Gidu Bunder.	Memorial pillar on the site of the old residency at Gidu Bunder.	4,655 0 0	4,976 0 0	The foundations go 6' feet below ground down to a stiff clay. The structure is faced with yellow Jungshahi stone and the hearting is of Nunari stone. Marble tablets are inserted on all four faces, the front tablet bearing the crest of the regiment and the inscription. The monument is protected by a stone curling and C. I. railing.	Do.
Larkhānā	Dādu	Khudābād	Jumā Masjid	70 0 0	69 0 0	Gypsum plaster, staining new work, setting tiles, etc.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yār Mahammad's tomb.	30 0 0	29 0 0	Plaster in places, setting tiles, etc.	Do.
Hyderabad*	Hyderabad	Miani	Monuments	.....	70 0 0	Repairs to monuments.	
Do.	Do.	Dab	Do.	.....	5 0 0	Do.	

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

Nasrat Canals.	Moro	...	T h ū l-Mir-Rukan.	Budhist Stūpa	...	16 0 0	13 0 0	Cement pointing, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	...	Kubo Nur Mahomed.	Kubo of Nūr Mahomed Kalhorā.	...	230 0 0	95 0 0	Cement pointing, lime plaster. All repairs in accordance with instructions of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.	Do.
Eastern Nārā.	Mirpur Khās.	At Kahujo Dato about ½ mile to the north of Mirpur Khās.	Budhist Stupa	...	175 0 0	176 0 0	(1) Maintaining caretaker. (2) Repairs to road leading to the stūpa. (3) Repairing wire fencing and renewing where necessary. (4) Mud plaster to landhi.		
Do.	Nagar Par.	4 miles N. N. W. from Nagar Par at Bodhesar.	Stone mosque	...	78 0 0	65 0 0	Cement and lime pointing to the stone walls.		
Do.	Mithi	...	Noakot	Old Fort	...	300 0 0	235 0 0	(1) Earthwork well rammed. (2) B. B. and lime masonry including pointing. (3) Clearing grass and weeds from rooms, etc. (4) Removing bats' dung from rooms, etc.	

* Omitted in the Superintending Engineer's list.

APPENDIX L.

A Report on Conservation work carried out in Central India.

Statement showing work done and expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments in the Dhar State during the year 1916-17.

Dhar State.

Locality, town or village.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimates sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred during 1916-17.	Description of work done.
	<i>Work done from the Imperial Grant.</i>	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mandu ...	Jāmi' Masjid ... {	{ 1,775 5,940 }	2,282 1 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restored the front entrance. Completed. 2. Fixing the missing face stones above the Chhajja of the west Porch. Replacing the missing face stones above the Chhajja of the West Porch. 3. Refixing the disintegrated face stones. 4. Rendering the domes over the South Dalan water-tight. 5. Built up a buttress in the South Dalan. 6. Built up a relieving arch to the 1st arch in the South Dalan. 7. Rendered the flat roof water-tight on the South Dalan. 8. Fixing the old Kangras in their proper places. 9. Cleared the compound of loose stones, rubbish, etc., on the east of south side. 10. Resetting the loose paving under the Zanana gallery. 11. Refixing the missing coping stones of plinth in the South Dalan. 12. In the prayer chamber the crushed stones of the arching were replaced by new ones. 13. Resetting the broken <i>jāli</i> pieces. 14. The balcony is being restored.
	<i>Work done from the Dhar State Fund.</i>			
	Jāmi' Masjid ...	...	80 9 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removed grass from the paving. 2. Cleared jungle within the compound. 3. Repaired the compound walls.
	Hoshang's tomb ...	...	57 0 0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removed grass from the paving. 2. Cleared jungle from the compound. 3. Repaired the compound walls.
	Jhāj Mahāl ...	...	26 0 0	Do. do.
	Hindolā Mahāl ...	...	20 0 0	Do. do.

Locality, town or village.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimates sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred during 1916-17.	Description of work done.
	<i>Work done from the Dhar State Fund —contd.</i>	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	Dilawar Khan's Mos- que.	...	4 0 0	Repaired the compound walls.
	Hammām	...	1 0 0	Cleared jungle from the com- pound.
	Baj Bahādūr's Palace.	...	4 0 0	Do. do.
	Rūpmatī Pavilion	...	2 0 0	Do. do.
	Chhappan Mahāl	...	4 0 0	Do. do.
	Ashrafī Mahāl	...	3 0 0	Do. do.
	Hathī Gate	...	6 0 0	Do. do.
	Gadashā's Palace	...	11 0 0	Do. do.
	Do. Shop	...	4 0 0	Do. do.
	Andheri Baori	...	0 12 0	Do. do.
	Ujal Baori	...	1 8 0	Do. do.
	Jālī Mahāl	...	5 0 0	Do. do.
	Tārāpur Gate	...	54 6 6	Do. do.
	Daikā Mahāl	...	32 0 0	Do. do.
	Mosque near Tārāpur Gate.	...	11 0 0	Do. do.
	Daikā Choti Bahan Mahāl.	...	16 0 0	Do. do.
	Khiljī Masolim	...	42 0 0	Do. do.
	Caretaker's pay	...	636 5 3	
	Establishment	...	1,598 10 4	
	Miscellaneous	...	13 7 0	
Dhar	Kamal Molānā	...	582 3 1	1. Making the grave platform tidy. 2. Removed the kachchā in- filling from the arches. 3. Removed white-wash from the tomb chamber.
	Bhoj Shālā	...	.....	1. Underpinned the south-east corner. 2. Closing the open angle joints of the lintels with cement. 3. Repaired the tank platform. 4. Removed the kachchā stone- in-mud supports and replac- ed them by <i>pakkā</i> dressed stone masonry. 5. Removed the rubbish from the corner chamber.
	Lāt Masjid	...	1,340 5 5	1. Closing the open angle joint at the lintel with cement. 2. Filling up with coloured cement flaked away mason- ry facing in the main dome. 3. Removing the kachchā rending from the walls and restoring the materials. 4. Refixing the missing marble bands in the Zanana floor. 5. Refixing the masonry floor slabs in the Mihrabs. 6. Fixing the missing black and white marble bands in the entrance dome interior. 7. Repairing the <i>jālī</i> screens. 8. Clearing the south side of rubbish, etc. 9. Underpinning the west walls.
	Chaukidār's pay	...	120 0 0	

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, has forwarded to me a copy of the report from the Secretary to His Highness the Mahārāja of Rewā on the conservation work carried during the year 1916-17. It is as follows:—

"The Amarkantak temples were visited during the year by a Sub-overseer. No further damage is reported. The usual cleaning was done during the Shivarātri fair. The Sub-overseer visited the Piawan and Allābhāṭ during the year and the damage reported was repaired at a cost of Rs. 400. The grounds were also cleaned as usual. No works were found necessary at Chandrehi temples. Nothing could be done during this year also towards preparing accurate drawings with a view towards restoration of the damaged portion of the plinth of the Amarkantak and Chandrehi temples. Nothing can be done till this year is ready."

The Political Agent, Bhopal, reported that petty repairs were made to the *stūpa* under the instructions of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

APPENDIX M.

A Report on Conservation work in Ajmer, Mount Abu and Rajputana.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, favoured me with the following statement of expenditure on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the Ajmer Division during the year ending 31st March 1917:—

Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1916-17.	Amount spent during the year 1916-17.	Whether completed or in progress.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ajmer	Repairing Allā-ud-dīn Khān's tomb known as Solā.	3,781 0 0	1,059 6 6	774 8 8	Completed.
Do.	Putting an inscription over Queen's memorial at Dargā Khwājā Sāheb.	53 0 0	62 4 0	62 4 0	Total expenditure on this work is Rs. 3,496-2-2. Completed.
Do.	Remodelling sabeel at the Dargā Khwājā Sāheb.	416 0 0	425 8 0	425 8 0	Do.
Do.	Providing an enclosure wall to Abdullā Khān's tomb.	1,499 0 0	522 0 0	542 10 6	Completed at a cost of Rs. 1,519-13-7.
Do.	Repairs to the ancient monuments in Ajmer including repairs to gateway at Tārāgarh.	1,359 0 0	700 0 0	699 2 0	In progress.

MOUNT ABU.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, gives the following information about the repairs done to the Dilvada temples at Mount Abu:—

VIMALSA TEMPLE.

Broken pieces in the domes of the aisles at the back of Ādināth's temple were replaced by new ones.

The removal of the *chunam* pointing suggested by Mr. Page in paragraph 75 of his report for the year 1915 is being carried out.

The suggestion contained in paragraph 76 has also been complied with.

VASTUPAL'S TEMPLE.

The marble lintel and the capital which were designed to replace the black stone ones are ready and will be fixed in a couple of months' time.

One of the *toranas* of the east and west columnar bays of the *mandapa* is ready for fixing.

RAJPUTANA.

The Chhatris of old kings in the Sarbagh, Kotha, the Chandravati temple at Patan and Kalvi temple at Dag in the Jhalawar State, Talshahi Palace in the Dholpur State, Garhisor Tank near Jaisalmer town and Cheerwa Gateway and Chandpol Gateway in the Udaipur State, received attention from the Darbars concerned with their repairs.

The marginally noted monuments in the Bharatpur State were repaired by the

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Baradar of Sikandra Fort. | (8) Shaik Hyder's tomb. |
| (2) Juma Masjid. | (9) Gulab Khan's tomb. |
| (3) Usa Mandir. | (10) Jahangir's Baodh and Gateway. |
| (4) Minar of Ibrahim Lodi. | (11) Bazar Mosque. |
| (5) Great mosque of Jhajri. | (12) Eld Masjid. |
| (6) Mirza Beg's grave. | (13) Palace within Biana Fort. |
| (7) Bajna Gumbaz. | (14) Minar of Dand Khan Fort. |

Bharatpur Darbar in accordance with the recommendations of the Director-General of Archaeology.

Returns of expenditure on conservation of ancient monuments from the following States situated in the Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, are blank for the year under report :—

Central India: Native States under the Political Agent in Malwā, Rewā Kānthā, Mahi Kānthā and Pālanpur.

Rajputānā: Jaipur, Kishangarh, Bundi, Tonk, Dungarpur, Bānswārā, Partabgarh, Alwār, Karauli, Jodhpur, Bikāner and Sirohi.

States in Bombay Presidency: Baroda.

APPENDIX N.

Inspection Report.

During the year under report the Executive Engineer, West Khāndesh, inspected (1) the Muhammadan tombs at Thalner, (2) old temples at Balsana, (3) the old gateways in the ruined fort and caves at Bhamer and found the monuments Nos. 2 and 3 in a fairly good condition.

West Khāndesh.

The Executive Engineer, East Khāndesh, favoured me with an inspection report which gives the following information :—

East Khāndesh.

THE MAHESVARA MAHADEV TEMPLE AT PATAN.

The Executive Engineer inspected the special repairs done to the temple on the 21st December last and found them very satisfactory. The Assistant Engineer in charge now reports that the ordinary repairs since carried out to the extent of Rs. 50 have also been done well.

CHANGADEVA'S TEMPLE AT CHANDGADEV IN EDLADAD PETA.

It was inspected on 26th April last and found that it was very well maintained by the village people. The special repairs done in 1912-13 are standing very well. Some other minor repairs to the parapet over the enclosure wall of the yard in front of the temple and the supporting of the superstructure over the main entrance by rolled steel joints are necessary and an estimate will be given therefor in due course.

Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze, Honorary Assistant Engineer, inspected the following monuments on the dates noted against each and reported that they were all in good condition and need no more repairs :—

Temple of Chandika Devi at Patna	...	Taluka Chalisgaon	...	11th April 1917.
Do. Shrinagar Chaudi at Patna	...	Do.	...	Do.
Do. Nagarjun Chaudi at Patna	...	Do.	...	Do.
Do. Mudhai Devi at Waghali	...	Do.	...	26th April 1917.
Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna at Waghali	...	Do.	...	Do.



The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, favoured me with a copy of the inspection report from the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, and in it he says:—

Ahmednagar.

DAMRI MASJID AT AHMEDNAGAR.

"This building is in a fairly good condition except the following:—

"One of the stones in the projecting corner has slipped down. This requires raising and resetting.

"The corner parapets and top require cement pointing and plastering in places. Splashes of white-wash though frequently removed are as frequently put on by some Mohamedans coming there for funerals.

Nizam Ahmedshah's tomb at Ahmednagar.

"The building is in fair condition. The expanded metal of the upper panel of the front door, measuring 3' x 1' 6", is torn and requires renewal. The top of the tomb and the walls require clearing of the overgrowth and plastering at places.

Laxmi Narayan's temple at Pedgaon.

"The temple is in good condition. The masonry of the temple is worth inspecting. Petty repairs are however required to the porches to the south and west sides. As the temple is not visited by the villagers owing to the absence of the idol the temple and the compound require cleaning. The building can be protected to some extent if the wire fencing is put into good order.

Old temple at Kpamthan.

"The temple is in good condition.

Old temple of Amritesvara at Ratanwadi.

"The temple is in good condition and does not require repairs.

Nasik.

The Executive Engineer, Nasik, favoured me with his inspection report in which he says:—

Pandu Lena Caves.

"These caves were inspected on 27th April 1916 and found to be in good order and tidy.

Gondeshwar temple at Sinnar.

"This was inspected by Mr. Andrew on 9th December 1916, Acting Executive Engineer. Repairs are generally satisfactorily done. Scaffolding should be removed when lightning conductor is fixed.

Ankat Caves.

"Visited on 26th February 1917. Fair order and fairly clean.

Hemadpanti Temple of Mahadeo at Fhodga.

"Visited on 25th February 1917. An allotment of Rs. 1,200 granted this year to start work of repairs. Work in hand and being satisfactorily done except cement grouting which was not properly done and the Sub-divisional Officer was informed he must go there and stay there for a week at once and personally supervise and finish the grouting immediately. Roof over porch and main hall to be properly attended to and made water-tight as explained to Sub-divisional Officer.

"On roof of main hall there is an entrance to a room above the shrine: rain gets in there easily and this is to be covered and ridge put round as explained to Sub-divisional Officer on the spot."

The Executive Engineer, Poona, reports that during the year under report he inspected 18 monuments in his district. Out of these, 17 were found to be in good condition.

Poona.

Sholapur.

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, reports as follows on some of the monuments inspected by him:—

Fort at Sholapur.

"The large bastion on the south has a big crack which should be filled. A big bit of the east wall came down, it is said, last monsoon; little can be done towards it. But the opening made in the west for an entrance should have its sides set with stone and lime. The notice board in this entrance is damaged by mischievous people; next time board should be hung higher.

Old temple and viragals at Velapur.

"In good order. But two corners are developing cracks which require attention. Two displaced stones below to be replaced. The viragals are weathering with age and exposure. One appears to be broken into two in recent times. Some others also are in a broken condition. I think there are 22 stones.

Old double shrined temple at Velapur.

"In good condition. A small peepal tree growing on the back wall to be removed.

Tomb of Begami at Ghodesvar.

"The tomb in good state of preservation, except for broken corners of cornice. Jhali work of windows is deteriorating. Has no roof. Villagers have put on corrugated iron sheets, which are slightly leaky. Archaeological Department to decide whether this addition should remain. As to the surrounding wall, etc., a report is made to the Superintending Engineer, Central Division. It is not included in the tomb.

Fort at Karmala.

"I could not notice any deterioration since I visited the place in October 1914 during my former charge. Vegetation must be killed by scrub eradicator. Special care should be taken of the South bastion, which has an ornamental overhanging breast wall. Archaeological Department should be asked whether ordinary stones that have fallen off the walls could be removed and used elsewhere, lest they might be stolen. They might also tell us what work is to be done on this monument. No notice board, but it is hard to say how many and where to put them as the place is open and there is a whole village within the fort.

Inscription slab at Waphia in Madha Taluka.

"In good condition; kept in the temple with the face turned to the wall for protection. Villagers worship the stone and pour water on it. I have seen oil marks on it. It does probably good to it by way of preservative. No notice board, but none seems required as it is well cared for and the villagers are aware of the penalty attached to damage to it."

Thana.

The following is an extract from the inspection report received from the Executive Engineer, Thana:—

Temple at Ambarnath.

* This is an old temple and is now under repairs as per estimate.

Motabar Khan's Tomb and Kali Masjid on Shenala Tank.

"This building is in a fair condition. The up-keep of the same is in the hands of the Mahomedan community in Kalyan and the repairs are carried out from their private funds.

Graves of the two Chiefs of Salsette in the English Church at Thana.

"These are old graves and in fair condition. No repairs were carried out in last year.

Caves at Kondivta.

"These are old caves and in fair condition. No repairs were carried out in last year.

Jogeshwari caves near Andheri.

"These are old caves and necessary repairs provided in the estimate of Rs. 240 were carried out.

Caves at Kanheri near Borivali.

"These caves are in a fair condition. The up-keep is in the hand of the Borivali Khot and the annual repairs are carried out by him. Part of Rs. 100 (provided in the special repair estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,000) has been carried out in last year.

Franciscan Church, St. Paul's Church of Nossa da Vida, Palace of the Captain of Bassein, Cathedral of St. Joseph and Dominican Church.

"Jungle growth around all the buildings and inside as well as that existing on walls was cut down and cleared, cactus growth on top of the same building was also removed. No dangerous part of any of the buildings has been found to have given way during the year under report."

The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, forwards me his report on the Conservation of Archaeological Works for the year 1916-17 with remarks as below:—

*Broach and Surat.**Broach District, Jami Masjid.*

"The work was inspected by the Executive Engineer a couple of times and by the Sub-divisional Officer several times during the year. The incomplete work of special repairs, viz., closing of the opened joints of chhaja and central dome and other petty repairs were carried out. The removal of lime white-wash from carved mihrab recesses having not

been properly done, the Sub-divisional Officer has been instructed to attend to this during the current year. Rank vegetation is found in certain masonry joints which requires removal and attempts will be made to do this. The mosque rakhwadar does castor cultivation in the compound and it is desirable that this should be stopped. The building is, on the whole, in a good condition.

Dutch Tombs.

"The conservation of the tombs and clearance of the compound of grass and rank vegetation were done. The gate required to be improved a bit and the same has also been done. The tombs were inspected by the Executive Engineer on 21st February 1916 and by the Sub-divisional Officer on 10th February and 7th March 1917.

Surat District. Dutch and Armenian Tombs.

"The tombs were inspected by the Executive Engineer on 6th April 1916 and 18th September 1916 and by the Sub-divisional officer several times. Attempts have been made to colour up the patch work to match with the old work but unless few monsoons pass over, the exact tint cannot be obtained. Due to settlement foundations under bases of two tombs had sunk. They have been repaired. The Sub-divisional Officer has been instructed to have the round opening at the top of the main Dutch tomb temporarily closed before the monsoon sets in, and opened again when rains totally cease. Occasional out-breaks of rain during fair weather cause black water marks on the marble tablet and on the walls, which is unavoidable. All the tombs are in a fairly good condition. A new marble tablet with the inscription as given below was put up in the empty socket, in one of the interior walls of the tomb supposed to be of Gerald Aungier, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay, as per G. M. No. A-10298, dated 18th September 1915:— 'This monument is believed to be the tomb of Gerald Aungier, President of Surat and Governor of Bombay, who died on June 30th, 1677, in record of which this tablet was erected in the year 1916.'

Vaux's Tomb.

"This was inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer on the 18th January 1917. The building is of two storeys. On the ground floor the main room has a marble inscription. It is generally repaired every year and is in good condition.

Tomb at Rajgiri.

"This was inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer on 18th January 1917. It is situated on one of the sandhills and it is an open structure with a plinth of about five feet above ground and arched openings on the four sides surmounted by a dome. The arches are of a Saracen type, being about 16' x 17' with 17' height upto the crown of the dome. A railing round the tomb is necessary to prevent stray animals from damaging it."

The Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, sent me a report of his inspection of the archæological monuments in his district and particulars of their condition as follows:—

Halol.

Tomb of Sikandar Shah at Halol.

"Porches are falling outwards and are tied up by means of iron ties.

The Panch Mahuda-ki-Masjid at Halol.

"The foundations and plinth on the east and north have sunk and have also gone out of plumb. The north-east corner which was crumbling down has been rebuilt on the tiled plinth, keeping the new work in plumb. The old work about the repaired corner is in the same state, i.e., bulged out and cracked. The repaired corner therefore to my views gives a bad effect. The place is cleared of debris 20 feet all round. But the stumps of trees felled are not removed; they should be uprooted. The cracks in the building should be grouted first and then the tree stumps on top to be removed, roots and all; otherwise they will grow into big trees ere long. The eastern foundation has sunk as above stated and therefore it is necessary that the plinth levels at all corners should be recorded now, and checked yearly. There is ordinarily no fear of any more subsidence, but if any is observed precaution will have to be taken. The only one minar that is standing appears to have two bends in the whole height. This is to be examined by plumb bob and result recorded. The debris on the south should I think be removed and the old masjid foundations or plinth, whatever they may be, exposed to view. But this is for the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, to decide.

"Improvements to the approach road should be made as personally explained to Mr. Karandikar on the spot."

Dharwar.

The Executive Engineer, Dharwar, inspected the monuments in his district and favoured me with the following report:—

Veerabhadra temple at Hangal.

"This temple was inspected on the 12th March 1917. The jungle and heaps of earth lying in the compound had been removed and the scattered stones were arranged in order;

a notice board has been provided. Owing to rise in prices of iron work, the wire fence work has been postponed.

Rameshwar temple at Balambid.

"This was inspected on the 12th March 1917. The work of clearing and levelling the ground was undertaken and stone lintel and slabs for roofing in the mandap were provided. The old tile kiln which was situated near the temple has been removed; similarly old white-wash was carefully removed. A notice board has also been provided. The work will be completed in April 1917.

Someshwar temple at Dambal.

"This building was inspected on 27th October and 14th February 1917. Neekings of mandap were repaired; missing sajja slab was provided; displaced stones were re-set; underpinning north side steps were carried out and front steps built. Dry stone wall of the compound was rebuilt; the compound cleared and all hollows filled up. The work was completed in March 1917.

Veerkalas at Gadag Bettigeri.

"The place was visited on the 16th February 1917. The work of—(i) removing loose stones, (ii) clearing and levelling compound, (iii) removing oil, etc., from the slab, and (iv) re-setting 15 big stones were executed. The work was completed in March 1917.

Chandra Mauleshwar temple at Unkal.

"Inspected on 26th April 1917. Following items were executed during the year 1916-17 (i) :—plain ashlar masonry was carried out, (ii) an iron support was placed under broken slab in ceiling and an iron frame was fixed in the doorway to support the broken lintel. Paving work was done. (iii) Carved stones were re-set, (iv) compound was cleared and a notice board provided. The work was completed in March 1917.

Basawanna's temple at Tambur.

"The site was visited on 26th April 1917. The work consisting of (i) removing earth, (ii) fixing displaced panel, (iii) filling gaps in masonry, (iv) repairs to open joints, (v) rebuilding the north side wall, (vi) clearing compound, (vii) providing one notice board and removing coats of white-wash was executed.

"The seven archaeological temples which are annually maintained and repaired by the Public Works Department were attended to with respect to ordinary repairs. Six of them were inspected as noted below :—

Name of temple.		Date of inspection.
(1) Dod Basawanna's temple at Dambal	...	30th October 1916.
(2) Sideshwar temple at Haveri	...	12th January 1917.
(3) Kashivishweshwar temple at Lakkundi	...	5th November 1916.
(4) Nameshwar temple at Lakkundi	...	5th November 1916.
(5) Nagreshwar temple at Bankapur	...	10th January 1917.
(6) Four-porched temple at Unkal	...	25th February 1917.

"Removing vegetation on roof and in joints of masonry, applying scrub eradicator to stop the growth of the roots of plants, clearing compound, pointing to the walls, etc., were executed from current repairs grant of the above noted temples."

The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, submits his inspection report as follows :—

EASTERN NARA.

Budhist stupa at Thul Mir Rukhan.

"During the year under report it was inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer on the 7th of February 1917 and by the Executive Engineer on the 28th of February 1917. The monument is in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs. 16 for cement pointing, etc., was approved of by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, under his No. 611-21, dated 3rd July 1916, as intimated by the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, in his No. 2961 of 8th July 1916. The allotment received was Rs. 16 against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 13-4-0.

Tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora.

"It was inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer on 27th January 1917. An estimate amounting to Rs. 230 was prepared for carrying out the necessary repairs as suggested by the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, in his conservation note dated 27th December 1915. An allotment of Rs. 99 was received during the year against which an expenditure of Rs. 95-12-0 was incurred. The work done was cement pointing and lime plaster. The monument is in good condition.

Buddhist stupa at Mirpur-Khas.

"The stupa was inspected by the Executive Engineer on 30th March 1917 and on several occasions by the Sub-divisional Officer, Mirpur-Khas buildings, during the year under report and found to be in good condition.

Jain temple at Gori.

"It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, Mirpur-Khas buildings, on 22nd February 1917. No repairs were carried out to the temple during the year under report.

Jain temples at Bodeswar.

"The temples were inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 21st October 1916, who found them in the same condition as before. No repairs were done during the year.

Stone mosque at Bodesar.

"The mosque was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, Mirpur-Khas buildings, on 21st October 1916 and 19th February 1917 and found to be in good condition.

Temple at Virawah.

"It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional Officer, on 23rd February 1917 and is in a dilapidated condition."

Fort at Noakot in Mithi.

"It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-divisional officer, on 6th and 18th March 1917 and is in a satisfactory condition."

APPENDIX O.

Report on the usefulness of the Stone Preservative Mixture Szerelemey Liquid.

During the year under report Szerelemey's stone preservative has been used in the Ahmedabad and Nasik Districts only. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, writes to say that the effect is as yet not perceptible. But the Executive Engineer, Nasik, has a more detailed report to make, which is worthy of being extracted in full:—

"The effect of the fluid was difficult to judge but it appeared to be a fairly good protective coat for stone. Decayed portions of temples were treated but in doing so it was found necessary to remove the scale on the face of the stone first. The portion from which such scale or decayed face of stone requires removal has to be carefully selected so that any important features of the temples are not removed thereby."

APPENDIX P.

Report on different methods of staining new stone work.

The Executive Engineer, Dhārwar, reported that—

"Fragments of old stone (lying in the compound of the temple), powdered to fine dust and charcoal, were mixed together to the required consistency and applied to the new masonry work recently done on the temple at Unkal. It will be reported after the rains whether the experiment is successful or not."

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, says that the application of mud wash of yellow earth mixed with glue gave satisfactory results.

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur, used the following staining composition at Badami (for internal work) with a fair success:—

Portland Cement.

Red ochre and lamp-black in proportions required to obtain the desired colour.

The Executive Engineer, Kairā and Panch Mahals, says that a composition of ordinary earth and ash was used for staining new stone work and it answered well.

APPENDIX R.

Report on the use of a mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric acids for destroying stumps, etc.

Only six reports were received on the experiments carried out with the acid mixture for destroying tree stumps during the year under report. Of these, the reports from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and the Executive

Engineers, Poona and Dhārwar, are worthy of notice and so extracts from them are given below :—

The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in his letter No. 3439, dated 14th May 1917, reports that—

"Experiments with the above mixture were made in this division for destroying stumps in some of the archæological buildings; but the information from most of the Executive Engineers is that the mixture is not effective. Only the Executive Engineers, Thana and Kolaba Districts, who used the solution at the 'Portuguese remains at Bassein' and 'Hirakot buildings at Alibāg,' respectively, report that it was found effective. It cannot, therefore, be said to be uniformly effective."

The Executive Engineer, Poonā, reports that—

"The acid mixture for destroying tree stumps was tried at the Shivneri Fort, Junnar, and was found effective."

The Executive Engineer, Dhārwar, reports that—

"As regards destruction of tree stumps, unslaked lime was used instead of acid on and around the stumps of trees cut down. The result of this experiment will be reported after the monsoon."

APPENDIX S.

Report on the usefulness of Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine.

The Executive Engineer, Kairā and Panch Mahāls, states that—

"I saw the grouting machine at Champaner on the 13th instant. It is quite a handy machine, not at all complicated; simple enough to be understood by a common maistry. It is very useful indeed for the preservation of buildings."

The Executive Engineer, Nāsik District, reports that the grouting machine in question is a most useful one and very easy for anyone to understand and work.

APPENDIX T.

WORKS PROPOSED FOR 1917-18.

(From Provincial Revenues.)

The following are lists of works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1917-18 :—

List No. I.—Current Repairs.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Presidency	Ghārapuri	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta	2,050
2	"	"	" to Custodian's quarters	85
3	"	"	" to Assistant Custodian's quarters	11
4	"	"	" to Police Chowki and Watchman's quarters.	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for and repairs to archæological buildings at; and in the District.	2,000
6	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Champaner, etc.	Pay of caretakers for and repairs to archæological buildings at Champāner, Hālol, Sojali and Bhamaria.	1,100
7	Surat and Broach	Broach	Repairs to archæological buildings at and in the District.	225
8	Thānā	Bassein	" to Portuguese remains in the fort	100
9	"	Ambarnāth	" to Ambarnāth temple	50
10	Kolāba	Pāl	" to caves	40
11	"	Raigarh	" to Shivaji's tomb and Mahādev's temple	70
12	"	Revdanda	" to monuments in the fort	250
13	Poona	Karli	Maintenance of and repairs to caves	550
14	"	Bhājā	Repairs to caves	100
15	"	Bedsā	" "	100
16	"	Junnar	" "	400
17	Nāsik	Nāsik	" to Pāndu Lenā caves	140
18	"	Sinnar	Caretaker for Gondeshvar temple	72
19	"	Sinnar	Repairs to temples	100
20	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	" to Nizām Ahmed Shāh's tomb	65
21	"	Pedgaon	" to Lakshmi Narayan temple	12
22	"	Ratanwādi	" to Amritheshvar temple	12
23	Sholāpur	Sholāpur	" to fort	200
24	East Khāndesh	Pātnā	" to Maheshvar Mahādev temple	50
25	West Khāndesh	Balsānā	Caretaker for Bhāwani's temple	35
26	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Repairs to archæological buildings	2,000
27	"	"	Grant to Nagarkhānā Museum	464
28	"	Badami	Pay of the caretaker for the caves	72
29	Dhārwar	Dambal, etc.	Repairs to archæological buildings in the district	210

APPENDIX T—continued.

List No. I.—Current Repairs—concluded.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
30	Karachi buildings	Hyderabad	Pay of the caretaker for and repairs to Ghulam Shāh Kalhora.	120
31	"	"	to Ghulam Nabi Kalhora.	125
32	" Canals	Tattā	to the tombs on Makhlī hills.	750
33	Eastern Nara	Mirpur-Khās	to the stupa	170
34	Western Nara	Khudabad	to jāmi' masjid	70
35	"	"	to the tomb of Yar Mu-hammad Kalhora.	30
36	Nasarat Canals	Moro	to the tomb of Mian Nur Muham-mad Kalhora.	130
37	"	"	Thul-Mir-Rukhan. to the Stupa at	16
			Total	12,025

List No. II.—Special Repairs.

1	Bijapur	Aihole	Temples	1,000
2	"	Pattadakal	"	1,000
3	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champāner	Archæological Buildings	2,250
4	Dhārwar	Haralhalli	Temple of Sorneshwar	1,170
5	"	Lakkundi	" of Manikeshwar	900
6	Belgaum	Gokak	Group of temples on right and left sides of the Falls.	600
7	Nasik	Jhodga	Temple of Manikeshwar	820
8	"	Ambe-gaon	" of Mahadev	100
9	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Sartol	" of Galteshwar	1,000
10	Bijapur	Bijapur	Gol Gumbaz	1,000
11	"	Aināpur	Begam Mahal	1,480
12	Belgaum	Belgaum	Jain temple in the corner of the Commissariat Store-yard.	250
13	Lārkāna	Rato dero	Tomb of Rato Bhandu	850
14	Ahmedābād	Vatva	" of Burhamdin Kutub Alam	400
15	Karachi buildings	Hyderabad	" of Ghulam Shāh Kalhora	350
16	"	"	" of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora	570
17	Kānara	Sonda	Temple of Siva	170
18	"	Somasagar	"	75
19	Kolāba	Agarkot	Monuments in the Portuguese fort	800
20	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Desar	Temple of Mahadev	310
21	Ahmedābād	Dholka	Khan masjid	500
22	Nasik	Deothan	Temple	450
23	Bijapur	Bijapur	Jod Gumbaz	1,000
24	Poona	Junnar	Shivneri fort	150
25	Nasik	Ankal	Caves	300
26	Belgaum	Belgaum	Notice boards to protected monuments	300
27	Fuleli Canals	Gaja	Buddhist Stupa	300
			Total	17,975

(From Imperial Revenues.)

1	Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champāner	Archæological buildings	5,000
			Grand Total	35,000

PART II (a).

EXCAVATIONS.

1. In paragraph 19, page 4 *supra*, it has been stated that I did some excavation work near Mirpur Khās and opened a mound in front of and not far from the Buddhist *stūpa* here extricated by Mr. Cousens in 1910. Remains of four different periods were brought to light. Those of the first or latest period were exposed nearly a foot and a half below the surface of the ground. Beyond the remnants of a bastion and two or three wallings nothing was found. I had to dig nearly six feet eight inches below before I lighted upon those of the second period. It was not simply the depth of the debris to which I had to dig that surprised me but rather its nature. For it was found to be composed of different layers, such as those of earth, ashes and sand. It appeared that this debris was the result not of natural accumulation but of deliberate filling—a conclusion strengthened by the fact that among its layers were some of *kachchā* bricks which could not have been placed in such layers except in a deliberate filling. The remains of the second period consisted of smaller *stūpas* and wallings of two monasteries of about the 6th century A. D. Quite a number of *stūpas* were here laid bare—as many as 76. Most of them were in good condition, and showed hardly any effect of *kalar* or salt, which is an enemy to all brick structures in Sind. This was doubtless due to the fact that they were coated with mortar, which was but another evidence of mortar being known to the Indians before the advent of the Muhammadans. Those of the smaller *stūpas* which were all but destroyed were opened by me and in the case of all of them was found, almost a foot from the base, a tiny funeral urn containing bones. About three and a half feet below the ground level of the second period were exposed other smaller *stūpas* (third period), of which, however, only a few were found. Two of these, again, were singularly enough clay *stūpas*. One of the brick ones of this period was opened and was found to contain a funeral urn, which was also discovered in one of the clay *stūpas*. But the other clay *stūpa*, curiously enough, did not contain any relic pot, but rather seems to have enclosed a number of tablets. I continued digging still deeper but only in one place. And at a depth of six feet from the level of the third period I succeeded in exposing a brick dais. Far from stopping here I resumed digging still deeper at that place. A depth of five feet three inches below the dais had been reached, but as the season was far advanced I had to give up the digging. It, however, satisfied me that by a still deeper excavation I could have reached a stratum of a still earlier period, because the debris here too was purposely heaped up as shown by the various layers composing it. The question now arose: what could be the significance of these deliberate fillings, made one upon the other at five different periods? What was the object with which these different layers of earth, sand, ashes and *kachchā* bricks were at five different periods systematically laid up one upon the other and rammed down for the purpose of raising the original ground level? I began to carefully survey this whole ancient site which covered an area of and was at least 17' higher than the surrounding level. But what was the nature of the surrounding level? Was it a virgin soil or an artificial ground consisting of ancient debris? A close inspection showed that this surrounding low level too was strewn with ancient remains, and it must be remembered that it was in one of the fields on this low level that an image of Brahmā was discovered a few years ago which has been assigned by Mr. Cousens to the 5th century A. D. Evidently therefore the high central site where Mr. Cousens and myself excavated seems to have been raised up from the original level to its present height by fillings executed at five different periods. To leave no doubt on the point, I excavated at three different places on this site, and at every one of these places there were unmistakable indications of the fillings. What could be the *raison d'être* of these fillings? An idea occurred to me that the cause could be no other than the river Indus herself. The Indus at present flows nearly 48 miles away to the west of Mirpur Khās, but there can be no doubt that she was at one time flowing by the old town which was situated here up till the 7th century A. D. In the debris of the fillings quite a number of river shells were found in the various layers of sand, earth and ashes. Nay, the *kachchā* bricks, of which

also layers were found there, themselves contained these shells. Again a large deserted river channel is still pointed out by the people as Purāṇo Dhoro within a quarter of a mile from these ruins, and is also shown in the map of Sind. And it has been admitted by the present authorities on Sind history that the Purāṇo Dhoro, wherever it is traceable, represents one of the old channels of the Indus. The river Indus was notorious for her freaks and is known to have changed her course frequently until when a few years ago large embankments were constructed by the British Government restraining her movements. But even now near her southernmost end she still remains unrestrained, and when the Indus sometimes overflows her banks and the floods are very high there, the phenomenon, I am told, is still not unusual of people deserting their dwellings and going with their cattle for shelter in small cottages put up on sufficiently tall bamboos. I have no doubt that the practice was prevalent all over Sind formerly before the Indus was restrained, and must have been prevalent in very early times too. One can, therefore, easily understand the people of the ancient town near Mirpur Khās living on the low levels and leaving them temporarily for quarters in the higher level in times of necessity and settling down again in their original dwellings when the floods subsided. But what about their religious buildings, such as the *stūpas* and monasteries and the sites hallowed by their existence? The dwelling houses, if demolished by the floods, could be rebuilt without much expense, because I do not think that they could have been of any but the mud and *kachchā* brick construction of the present day. But the *stūpas* and monasteries are an entirely different thing. The people could not afford to see them washed away, both on utilitarian and religious grounds, and would be the last to give up the place rendered sacred by them. And it was to fortify these religious structures against the depredations of the floods that the ground levels seem to have been raised at different times by systematic fillings. I have no doubt that the four different fillings represent the four different times of the abnormal floods of the Indus which necessitated the raising of the ground.

2. In the north-eastern corner of the area excavated was brought to light the torso of a colossal standing stucco figure of Buddha or Bodhisattva. This appears to belong to the second period. It was found resting against a *kachchā* brick wall running north to south, covered with thick mud plaster and afterwards coated with a fine chunam whitewash. The stucco figure seems to have been put up by first making a wooden framework, the different parts of which were made fast with iron nails. Iron nails were traceable also in many of its fragments, particularly the fingers where the stucco, no doubt, needed some stiff material inside. The innermost core of the figure consisted of clay on which came the stucco layer. This stucco again was covered with a kind of hard plaster of unknown composition with a reddish tint, such as would result from the mixing of *gud* or molasses in its preparation. Gold leaf was found glued all over the surface, which to this day is as bright as it was originally. This method of ornamenting stucco figures, though rare in India, was common in ancient Khotan as has been clearly proved by the excavations of Sir M. A. Stein in that part of Asia.

3. My excavations were particularly rich in minor antiquities, which here consisted mostly of votive objects, such as diminutive clay *stūpas* and tablets of various sizes and description. Some of these appear to have been found for the first time. Particularly noteworthy is a specimen of a votive clay *stūpa* shown in photo No. 4556. Its two halves were moulded separately and then joined together and ornamented with tiny clay balls to form garlands. No structural example of this class of *stūpa* has so far been found. Of the tablets, that shown in photo No. 4563 is unique. Of the votive objects, three *stūpas* were recovered with the usual Buddhist formula written on them. No *stūpa* has so far been found with this formula impressed upon them along with Buddhas or *stūpas* by means of a mould. Such is not the case with the votive *stūpas* just referred to. These seem to have been shaped with the hand and the creed formula afterwards incised on them by means of a reed-pen with a slit end. All specimens of writing that have so far been met with, whether in inscriptions or old manuscripts, are more or less calligraphic. But the creed formula incised on the three *stūpas* is the first instance of a genuinely flowing cursive hand such as we would notice in everyday letter correspondence. The importance of these inscriptions cannot therefore be overrated.

PART II (b).

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

4. In September last I received a set of three copperplates for examination from the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. They are reported to have come from Jejuri in the Poonā District. On deciphering the inscription engraved on it I found that it was a charter issued by Vinayāditya of the early Chalukya dynasty in the 609 Śaka year (expired), corresponding to his ninth regnal year current. At that time the king was encamped at Bhādali near Palayāṭṭhāna. It recorded the grant of a village called Vira to a Brahman named Allāsarman. The village, we are told, was in the taluka (*bhoga*) of Sātimāla of the district (*vishaya*) of Palayāṭṭhāna, and was situated on the north bank of the Nirā and between the villages of Kalahatṭhāna, Paranchika and Hariṇayiga. Of these localities Palayāṭṭhāna must be the same as the modern Phalṭān (North Lat. 18°, E. Long. 74° 30'), the chief town of the lower Nirā valley and capital of the Native State of the same name. Bhādali, the place of the king's encampment, is the present 'Badlee-budruk' of the Atlas Sheet No. 39, five miles south-east of Phalṭān. Vira, the village granted, which has preserved its name to the present day, is, no doubt, the "Veer" of the Atlas Sheet (North Lat. 18° 9', E. Long. 74° 9'), and is about 1½ miles to the north of the Nirā, which, again, is identical with the river of the same name mentioned in the inscription. Of the villages surrounding Vira, Kalahatṭhāna is not traceable, but Paranchika is obviously Parānichi or Parinche, and Hariṇayiga, Harṇi, about 3 and 2½ miles north and north-east of Vira respectively.

5. Early in 1916 Mr. Yazdani, Superintendent of Archæology, H. H. Nizam's Dominions, was informed by Mr. D. P. Kamat, Deputy Inspector of Schools at Aurangābād, of two sets of copperplates belonging to a bania at Daulatābād named Balaram Bhausingh Thakur. These were sent to me for inspection. One of these I at once recognized to be the grant of the Rashtrakūta prince Saṅkaragaṇa, which I edited in the *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 195 and ff. The other was an unpublished charter, and as the inscription was interesting enough, I was asked by Mr. Yazdani to edit it for the *Hyderabad Archæological Series*. This I agreed to do but with the collaboration of Mr. K. N. Dikshit, then Assistant Curator of the Prince of Wales Museum, as I had not sufficient time at my disposal to do the inscription full justice. A paper has accordingly been prepared and will appear in full in the Series just referred to. A short summary of its contents is, however, given here.

6. The inscription refers itself to the reign of the Western Chalukya king Jayasīṃha II Jagadekamalla, and is dated Monday, the full-moon day of the month Jyeshtha in the Pīṃgala saṃvatsara, current, of the Jovian cycle, when 936 years had expired since the time of the Śaka kings, on which day there was a lunar eclipse. The genealogical portion of the grant agrees closely with that of the Miraj grant published by Dr. L. D. Barnett in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, No. 34, and therefore teaches us nothing new about the Chalukya family. The donee is a Brāhmaṇa from the village Pārīvāda of the Lohita gotra and a follower of the Taittirīya śakhā of the Yajurveda. The village granted was Nakaregummalu in the Atkūru-Seventy of the Savvi country. The name of the writer of the grant is Māyiveva, who was attached to the office of Prolamārya, Director of Police (*daṇḍa-nāyaka*), and officer in charge of grants (*śāsanādhikārin*). The latter official is no doubt identical with the Protārya, and the former probably with the Maipayya, of the Miraj plates referred to above.

7. Last year I received intimation about there being an inscribed stone at Chimalgi in the Bijāpur district. Inked impressions were taken of it, but as the inscription was in Canarese, the impressions were forwarded to Rāo Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, who was so good as to supply me with a brief account of it.

8. The record is one of the Western Chalukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI. It refers to his reign from his capital Kalyānapura and to his feudatories the Samantādhipati, the great and powerful Dandanāyaka Manevergude (chamberlain) Gundamayya and the Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara Bhivānadeva. These were ruling the Tardavādi-Thousand district, with full right of enjoyment inclusive of the three *bhogas* and the Dandanāyaka Dāsimarasa was the officer in charge of the tolls, Pejjunka and Vaddaravula of the Tardavādi district. In the presence of all these, on a Sunday the 13th tithi of the bright half of Pushya in the year Rudhīrodgarin which corresponded to the 8th of the Chalukya-Vikrama years and which was the auspicious day of the Summer-solstice, the king assigned the tolls on one bundle of betel leaves, per month, as a collective gift from the Pannāya and the Hejjuṅka taxes (of the said district) to the temple of Sakaleśvaraḍeva on the river-bank at Sirimalagi (the modern Chimalgi) for bathing, food-offering, sandal, incense, lamps, repairs, worshipper's fee, the fee of those who smear (with cow-dung, etc.).

9. The date regularly corresponds to A. D. 1083 December 24th. The officer Gundamayya is not mentioned by Dr. Fleet. Bhivānadeva may be the same as the Mahā-Pradhāna and Dandanāyaka Bhivānāyaya, mentioned on page 451 of Dr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*.

10. I have recommended that the stone should be removed to the Bijāpur Museum.

11. On page 3, paragraph 9, of my last year's Progress Report I have referred to three inscribed stones secured from the Residency Office, Bhuj, Cutch, for the Prince of Wales Museum. Suspecting that they might after all be in a script different to what I supposed, I sent impressions of these to Mr. E. M. Ezekiel of Bombay. The largest of them, he says, is a purely Hebrew epitaph, but the other two are either Hinyartic or Sabeian. At his suggestion I have forwarded impressions of these inscriptions to M. Joseph Halévy, who is an authority on this field of epigraphy. Sir John Marshall also, I hear, has sent some to Dr. F. W. Thomas and M. Clerimont Ganneau to know something about their character and contents. He no doubt suspects, and rightly I think, that the inscribed stones were originally found, not at Bhuj as I was informed at the Residency Office there, but brought thither from South Arabia by Colonel Jacob who had long been as now working at Aden. I am now in direct correspondence with the latter with a view to ascertain the exact find-place of the stones.

12. In paragraph 10 on page 2 I have alluded to Mrs. Howell's collection purchased by the Prince of Wales Museum. I have also stated therein that some of the coins presented unknown types. A brief description of some of these will not be uninteresting.

Metal and size.	King.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Æ. 9 ...	Gondophernes ...	King on horse back l., with r. hand extended; in front ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΕΡΟΥ].	Pallas standing r. with sceptre in hand as in (1 Pl. XV Whitehead). Legend . . . <i>raja rajatiraja-tratara devarata</i> . . .
AV ...	Chandragupta II ...	King seated on high-backed couch, with one foot hanging, wearing waist-cloth; hand to l. touching lyre or feeding some animal. Legend: <i>Paramabhāgavato Mahā</i> . . .	Figure of Lakshmi seated on footstool, with a seat over it. Holds uncertain object in hand. To l. crescent. To r. legend: Vikramāditya[h].
Æ. 7 ...	Kumārāgupta I ...	Three quart ^{er} length figure of king to l.	Garuda. Legend: <i>Mahārāja Śrī-Kumārāgupta</i> .
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Traces only of Garuda. Legend: <i>Śrī-Kumārāgu[pta]</i> .

13. As many as 69 Roman coins were found in Mrs. Howell's collection, most of which were silver and belonged to the various Officers of the Roman Republic. The interest of these coins lies in the fact that they were all collected from Kohat and the neighbouring regions. Evidently they must have been in circulation there for the purposes of commerce. Seventeen coins belong to the Roman Emperors, four to the "Coinage of Italy" and one to the "Coinage of Spain." As many as forty-one pertain to the various Officers of the Roman Republic, and one is unidentifiable. The remaining five, which are copper, are of both the Republican and Imperial Roman times.

14. In June 1914 a hoard of 240 copper coins was discovered in the village of Naranpur, Dharampur State. All the coins except two were sent to me for examination. They are to be assigned mostly to six of the later Sultans of Gujarāt. Only 20 copper coins of these Sultans have been illustrated by Dr. Taylor. This hoard supplies some new types for many of these kings. Some coins are unique. For instance, the coin of Muzaffar III with date 967, must bring the initial date of that Sultan one year earlier than that determined by Dr. Taylor, just as he, on the authority of his coins, finds himself justified in correcting Firishta's view that Muzaffar came to the throne in 969 (*Jour. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.* Vol. XXI, p. 305). None of the coins is dated after 977, and it appears that the hoard was buried in the troublesome times immediately preceding the conquest of Gujarāt by Akbar in 980.

PART III.

CONSERVATION COMMENT.

Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

CHAMPANIR.

1. The conservation work of the monuments at Chāmpānir was in progress and the expenditure incurred during the year 1916-17 was Rs. 7,705.

Nearly thirteen fractured lintels and five badly decayed shafts and capitals immediately below the second dome from the north were taken out and replaced by new ones. This was a rather dangerous work and I am glad it has been successfully done. All gaps in masonry were duly filled in. The bulging faces in the southern half of the façade and in the back wall were reset in plumb. The ornamental buttresses in the rear wall were dismantled and rebuilt. The missing or fallen eaves, slabs and water spouts were restored. The roof of this building has also been made water-tight by opening the cracks to a depth of 9", eradicating all roots of vegetation and filling them with cement mortar and concrete where necessary.

2. The north-east corner of the Rozā of this Masjid was in imminent danger of falling. This corner was in such a dilapidated and precarious condition that Mr. Page thought it "too dangerous to warrant exposing workmen to the risk attending any attempt towards its repair" (paragraph 55, page 68 of last year's Progress Report). I am glad this whole corner has now been successfully rebuilt. Again, all the cracks in the masonry of the building have been filled in with cement mortar from outside and their interiors will next season be grouted with the grouting machine so as to render the whole a solid compact mass. This item could not this year be carried out, as the machine which was with the Executive Engineer, Nasik, did not arrive in time.

3. These were constructed leading from the main road to the different archaeological buildings and have been kept wide enough to allow a motor car to pass easily. This work had been given by contract, but as the contractor failed to carry it through, the items of *murum* spreading and partial rolling had to be done departmentally. Out of the estimated length only the branch foot-paths to the Līlā Gumbaz and Kevdā Masjid now remain to be made.

4. The side ashlar abutments and return walls, which were in danger of falling, were taken down and rebuilt.

5. The citadel wall is being cleared of all vegetation to a space of 30', and its bulging faces dismantled and reset in plumb.

DESAR.

6. It was possible to carry out repairs to this temple according to the notes of Mr. Page, from the amount which had originally been allotted to a monument in the Ahmedabad District but could not be expended on it. The universal item of clearing debris and vegetation was of course carried out. While the debris was being removed, many stones of its wrought facing were found, and they were all restored to their original position. Many stones of *śikhara* and *mandapa* were also found, and have all been arranged in a line in the space of 20' cleared round the temple. The root which had forced forward the masonry of the carved centre panel on the south face was destroyed, and the masonry reset. A column on the south which was slightly displaced was brought back vertically, and its tilted cap properly replaced.

SARNAL.

7. As early as 1908 Mr. Cousens had drawn up a conservation note for this temple which stands upon a knoll on the edge of the north bank of the river Mahī, in the junction

between it and the same stream Galtī which flows into it, and from which the temple takes its name. Repairs to this monument also were commenced out of the allotment which could not be spent on the archaeological building in the Ahmedābād District referred to in the preceding paragraph. Finding out stones out of the debris and resetting them in position is in progress. The work is expected to finish next year.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

8. I have already referred to the abnormally heavy rains in this district in November last. The town of Bijapur also was not free from them, and there arose some trouble in regard to two protected monuments. One of these was Ibrahim Roza. Water from a *nullah* close by rushed into the enclosure through an opening in one of its side-arches and the whole of the quadrangle had about 3 to 4 feet of water in it. The water was let out through a breach made in the wall on the south side, and it took nearly a fortnight to dry up. The quadrangle level of this Roza is much lower than the surrounding ground, and it seems necessary that the course of the *nullah* should be so diverted that water from it will not find its way into the compound again. Fortunately no damage has been caused to the structure though water was standing in the compound for about a fortnight.

9. Another building affected was the Jamī Masjid, where also an adjoining *nullah* was responsible for the mischief. The details about it were duly reported to me by the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

10. During the year under report two cracks were observed in the dome of Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, and glass strips were stuck up to them to see if they gaped further. They have not opened up any further, but during the heavy rains of the last year water was found percolating through one of them, clearly indicating that it was a through crack. All the depressions on the outside surface of the dome, especially those near the cracks, have been filled up. What is further necessary is to close the exterior face of the through crack to as great a depth as is possible from outside. At first I thought of using the grouting machine, but now I rather doubt the feasibility of using it upon the dome; it will be such a job getting it into position there; and, in any case, the adhesiveness of the cement itself, when forced into the crack, will not, of course, be sufficient to hold it against any further movement, if this is due to such major causes as, for instance, settlement of foundations or intense reverberation. The great thing, therefore, is to keep water from getting in from the outside. I have accordingly asked the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, to draw up the necessary estimate and carry out the work in the next monsoon when much artificial watering will not be necessary.

11. The above was not the only problem concerning the Gol Gumbaz that we had to grapple with during the year under report. A Parsee gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Panday, was erecting a factory for the Central Pressing and Manufacturing Company near the railway station, Bijapur, and close to the city wall and the Gol Gumbaz. He was excavating a well for water and a shaft for press by blasting with gun-powder at a distance of 715 and 1,013 feet respectively from the building. Gol Gumbaz, it must be borne in mind, is an old structure, and the natural presumption, therefore, is that portions of it are in a more or less disintegrated condition, though outwardly the building may appear to be strong and sound. This presumption was proved to be correct when blasting operations were carried on three years ago in a quarry situated about 1,228 feet from the monument and some corbels from the western cornice actually fell down. Blasting without any restrictions, in the close neighbourhood of Gol Gumbaz, was therefore not advisable, especially in the case of the well which was only 715 feet distant from it and especially also as the result of this blasting a portion of the city wall actually tumbled down. The Executive Engineer, therefore, naturally tried his very best to stop it, but as all his efforts were of no avail, he informed me of the dangerous situation by telegram. I at once wired to the Collector, but as he thought he could not stop it, I was compelled to inform Government of the whole affair. I was glad to find that the blasting was stopped soon. Immediately thereafter I went to Bijapur to inspect Gol Gumbaz. Fortunately no structural damage was visible.

though it could not be said that no incipient damage was done which would have developed and visualised itself with further blasting if it had been allowed to go on as unrestrictedly as before. It was now necessary to decide how far blasting was to be allowed. Accordingly, the Collector, the Executive Engineer, and myself met in a conference, settled under what conditions blasting could be permitted, and submitted a joint report to Government. It was agreed that only the shaft should be excavated and not the well which was dangerously close, that blast holes not exceeding 6" in depth should be bored and not at all from 12" to 18" as was done previously, and that actual blasting should be carried on after carefully covering the top of the shaft with a thick screen composed of a material (such as bamboo or wood) which is a non-conductor of sound.

12. The Church of Bijapur is in the immediate vicinity of an archaeological building called Gagan Mahall. As there are several cracks in the latter monument and some of its arch pillars are somewhat out of the perpendicular, it was feared that it might fall on the Church at any moment. The District Judge, Bijapur, as Church Trustee, therefore, approached Government, requesting that either the Gagan Mahall be put into a safe condition or that it be pulled down altogether. The walls of the Gagan Mahall were first checked in 1910 and found to be a little out of the perpendicular. None of the deflections were, however, of a serious kind, but as it was not a matter of certainty at that time that movement had entirely ceased, it was thought safe to erect notice boards, warning the visitors. On the representation of the Church Trustee the walls were again tested in November last exactly at the same places. Difference was observable only at two places, but this difference was so slight that it was practically negligible. Besides, the portion of the Gagan Mahall which is nearest to the Church has all along been in a more sound condition than the rest of the building. At present, at any rate, there was, therefore, no danger to the Church on account of the Gagan Mahall. I, however, proposed that the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, who is in direct charge of the archaeological monuments of the district, should inspect the building every now and then, and especially in the rainy season, to detect any movement in the walls which, though it is absent just now, may develop itself. The Government, I am exceedingly glad to find, have approved of my suggestion and, by their Order No. 3042, General Department, of the 7th May 1917, have asked the Executive Engineer to submit his report annually after the rains.

13. The arches in the verandah of the Ibrahim Roza had in places developed more or less serious cracks, and it was thought necessary to erect support arches exactly in the same manner in which they were built a few years ago to similarly prop up two arches. As many as six arches required such support, out of which three were strengthened in 1915-16. One was taken in hand and completed this year. Two now remain to be similarly treated.

BADAMI.

14. In March I visited Badami, and inspected the archaeological monuments. The following embodies the results of my inspection:—

The retaining wall built at the north-west corner of the temple is of modern style because the stones are of a comparatively very small size and are merely dressed and left "bushed." Mr. Page in his conservation note says that the "founding base should be replaced in stones similar in all respects to the present *in situ*." The work carried out should be dismantled, and the stones used for some other work close by of the Public Works Department. The new stones should not be less in size than the smallest actually used in the plinth of the temple, and their faces should be fine tooled so as to correspond to the existing masonry.

15. It stinks very frightfully in the shrine. Necessary action should be taken to drive away the bats, and, if necessary, a frame with wire netting may be provided to the entrance.

16. The roots of a tree grown in the masonry have not been properly removed.

17. Rs. 147 were spent on repairs to the temple during the year.

18. Mr. Page in his conservation note regarding this monument says that "the large old tree, growing out of the lower masonry in the centre of that far side of the tank parallel to the road, has caused the fall of a small portion of the masonry under a column base. The tree is too old and decayed for further growth and new masonry should be inserted around it in the gap it has caused." The note does not recommend the cutting of the tree; hence only the gap caused by it should be filled in with masonry. The whitewash and pointing upon the central low projecting bay should not be removed as per note, since religious feelings are likely to be injured thereby.

Tank at Hanshankri.

19. The joints in the columns newly restored should be filled flush with masonry. The old pointing should be raked out and confined to the joints only, and toned down.

Caves at Badami, Cave No. 1.

20. The face of the notice board should be towards the east. The same remark applies to the notice boards of the other caves.

Cave No. 2.

21. The staining to the pillars should be done again as the old one has either been overdone or underdone.

Cave No. 3.

22. Underpinning to the wall of the masonry entrance gateway should be completed.

23. The joints in the paving slabs, in the plinth top, should be filled flush with the surface of the stone and toned down. "In the case of a slightly open cleavage joint in the second detached column from the left and in the second row from the front," Mr. Page has recommended that "it should, if possible, be run in with cement grout to restore it to original homogeneity." The meaning of this direction has not been understood, and, as a matter of fact, we have now the lower portion of the pillar coated with cement and brought to original shape. This is a pity, and the only course now left is that it should be coloured to conformity.

24. The cleavage joint in the pillars, recently closed, should be toned down.

Cave No. 4.

It is a matter of great regret that of the two broken pieces of a headless Tirthankar which were to be joined one has been lost. I cannot help thinking that this would not have happened if one and the same chaukidar had been employed; as it is, he is, I hear, changed almost every two months.

25. All portions of the caves which are darkened with smoke should be washed away with soap and water, and rubbed with wire brushes. There was bad smell in all the caves,

General.

which, I hope, will disappear with washing.

MIRPUR-KHAS.

26. The well-known Buddhist *stūpa* at Mirpur-Khas in Sind was excavated by Mr. Cousens in March 1910. I had occasion to inspect the monument several times while I was

Buddhist Stupa.

encamped at this place for excavations during the last cold season. During this short period of 7 years the *stūpa* has been reduced to an almost parlous condition. The cause of it is, of course, the *kalar*, which is found everywhere in the soil of Sind and is the greatest enemy to archaeological buildings in that province. It rises with the rains into the porous body of any brickwork accessible, and, drying and crystallising in the dry weather, bursts and pulverises the fabric. This takes place more rapidly in the presence of air. The effects of the *kalar* were noticeable in the *stūpa* even as it was being extricated by Mr. Cousens from the debris. But during the space of 7 years that have now elapsed, the *kalar* has silently but so effectively attacked the various parts of the monument that unless speedy steps are taken to arrest its depredations the *stūpa* must soon collapse. I have accordingly drawn up the necessary conservation note, and it is hoped that the remedial measures therein proposed will be speedily adopted and the further disintegration of the monument effectively arrested.

DILWARA (ABU).

27. *Vimala Shah's temple*.—The Hathi frieze referred to in paragraph 54 of Mr. Page's Conservation Commentary (Progress Report for 1914-15, p. 76) has not yet been stained.

28. A missing *torana* of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa* has been sculptured and is ready for being fixed. One or two flaws were noticeable, to which I drew the attention of the Maistry. He has promised to remedy them. The sculpture has been well toned down. There are two lintels of black stone on the right of the entrance in the east aisle of the courtyard, and one plastered lintel on the east of the Chandan Chauk. The Maistry now intends taking in hand the replacement of these by new white marble ones.

29. Twenty-one aisle cells have now been furnished with brass grille doors.

30. The superfluity of mortar in and near the joints is being scraped out though perhaps more slowly than is desirable. The Maistry intends thereafter leaving such joints to remain as they are for one rainy season, during which period he expects the dust particles to settle on them and bring about the necessary colour with perhaps one washing. It is hoped that the Executive Engineer will report on this experiment.

31. In one instance the dowelling pin, inserted for jointing, has, owing to its being of iron, split the surrounding marble. I have proposed that it should be replaced by a copper one and the fractured pieces joined by Meyer's stone cement. The splitting in question has occurred in the left door jamb in the 11th bay (from the eastern end) in the north aisle of the courtyard.

32. *Tejapāla's temple*.—*Torana* for the central columnar bay of the west side of the main *maṇḍapa* is ready; that to the east side is proposed, also for the end bays of the west Sringar Chauk.

GENERAL.

33. For the toning of white marble sculptures the following expedient is being used. Yellow earth and smoke dust are dissolved in water and the solution is applied to the piece of marble to be stained and allowed to dry on it. The mixture penetrates the surface of the marble, and when washed away leaves behind a yellowish tint. The process has certainly the effect of clouding somewhat the whiteness of the fresh marble, as may be seen from the pieces of the *torana* sculptured for the *sabhāmaṇḍapa* Vimal Shah's temple to replace the missing ones.

PART IV. EXPLORATION. Sirohi State.

1. At the instance of Mr. Bhandarkar I resumed during the last cold season the work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments of Rājputānā where it had been left by him in 1911. I had mapped out a programme for a five months' tour of exploration through Rājputānā. I intended spending the first two months of the tour in visiting the places of antiquarian interest in the Sirohi State, and then devoting the remaining three months to exploring Jasvantpurā, Jālor, Jaitāraṇ, Sojat and a number of other districts of Jodhpur, a list of which was kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Bhandarkar. Unfortunately the tour had to be cut down considerably, as on account of pressure of work at the headquarters I could devote barely three months to exploration work. I was not able to leave Poona before the beginning of December 1916, and I was recalled again in the first week of March 1917. As the whole of this period—with two brief interruptions—was taken up with Sirohi itself, the rest of the programme had to be abandoned.

2. Though Sirohi had been visited twice already by Mr. Bhandarkar, my object in placing this State first on the list was to fill up the *lacunæ* in our collection of the inscriptions of the Paramāras of Ābū, most of which, I may add, are located within the confines of the Sirohi State. The project was completely successful. And we have now in our office an entire set of the inscriptions of this dynasty accessible in Sirohi. With the material I have collected this season, along with that which was already on record in this office, it is possible to reconstruct a skeleton of the history of this family of Rajput chiefs from the middle of the eleventh century to about the middle of the fourteenth century A. D., a subject which I intend making the theme of an article for the Director-General's *Annual of Archaeology*.

3. The most notable discovery of this year's touring through the Sirohi State must be called the marble temple at Varmān, dedicated to the Sun god, which can easily rank as one of the oldest Sūrya temples now standing. This monument is interesting alike from an architectural and iconographic point of view, and, though in a state of advanced ruin, is pre-eminently deserving of preservation. It is therefore to be wished that the Sirohi Darbār be approached to take the requisite steps towards the conservation of this highly interesting relic of the past and look to its being kept in permanent good repair.

Or.

II 4. The first village to be visited was Or—the Ur of maps—three miles due north-east of Kharādī (Ābū Road). Besides the temple of Vishṇu along with its subsidiary shrines standing on a high platform, the village contains a Jain temple, now dedicated to Pārśvanātha. Both are of a comparatively modern date and from the architectural point of view devoid of interest. The temple of Viṭhālji is a triple shrine, that is, a shrine consisting of three cells in a row. The middle cell contains an image of Vishṇu, locally called Viṭhālji; while the other two contain Śiva Liṅgas. Although this composite structure forms a single temple now, there can be no doubt that originally there stood in its place two separate small shrines at some distance from each other, which, at a subsequent period, were connected together by erecting side-walls so as to form a third central cell. The so-formed triple shrine was then provided with a common closed *mandapa*, the outer wall of which is pierced by a finely carved doorway of marble. On the dedicatory block of the lintel is sculptured a figure seated in the conventional attitude of meditation. The superior workmanship of this member, which distinguishes it sharply from other parts of the temple building, betrays its extraneous origin and places it in a class with those superbly carved fragments which one notices round about the village of Chandrāvati and which are the sole material remains of the once flourishing capital of the Paramāras of Arbuda-maṇḍala. On a pilaster of one of the side cellas of the triple shrine is engraved an inscription (in a local dialect) dated in V. 1589 Bhādrapada-sudi 11, recording a money grant to the shrine, from which it follows that the latter was in existence before that date. The outer walls of the central shrines are pierced by niches which hold various Brahmanical deities. Worthy of note are the well-carved alto-relievs

of Lakulīśa and Śiva (Photo Nos. 4578-9) placed in the niches in the walls of the shrine on the right. The nature of the object held in the lower right hand of the latter image (Photo No. 4579) is not evident at first; but a little reflection will suffice to convince one that it can be nothing else than a begging bowl. The image is carved out of the same kind of stone as the building material; the decorative elements of the niche are also in entire agreement with the style of architecture of the temple. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt that the image is contemporaneous with and forms an integral part of the original fane. It was stated above that associated with the triple shrine there were smaller shrines standing on the same platform (Photo No. 4577). These contain marble or stone images of Śurya, Viṣṇu-Chaturbhuja and Śiva and Parvati. Near the western edge of the platform lies a fragment of the arch of a *torana* sculptured on both sides, the centre of which is occupied by the seated figure of the four-armed Śiva as Yogindra. The lower pair of hands are folded together in the lap, while the uplifted hands hold a trident and skull. This fragment bears a striking resemblance to the corresponding portion of a *torana* standing amid the group of temples on the bank of the well-known Mandakini Kunda at Achalgad.—The only objects worthy of notice in the local Jain temple are the two inscriptions dated V. 1242, engraved on the base of the images of *dvārapālas* which flank the doorway of the closed hall. They contain a village-name Oḍagrāma, which is undoubtedly identical with that of the village under description. It thus appears that since the twelfth century the village has continued to be known under the name Oḍ or Or. It also follows from the record that formerly the temple was dedicated to Mahāvira.

Girvar.

5. Retracing our steps we turned westward in the direction of Girvar, which is eight miles due north-west by west of Abū Road. Girvar is noted for its ancient Viṣṇu temple of Pāt-Nārāyaṇa, a name which imports as much sanctity as that of any temple on Mount Ābū. Mr. Bhandarkar has already done justice to the antiquities of Girvar in the *Progress Report* for the year ending March 1907, and in particular to the two inscriptions (Inscr. Nos. 2737-8), one of which throws a flood of light on the obscure history of the Paramāras who held sway over the country round Ābū. We might, therefore, pass on to the consideration of a site (Photo No. 4581), from which there has been recently unearthed, among other things, a large Śiva Līṅga and pedestal. The massive dimensions of these objects of Śiva worship may be gathered from the following figures. The diameter of the *pinḍī* is 15", while across the *yoni* the diameter measures nearly 3' 10"; the height of the *pinḍī* above the *yoni* is 20", but above ground level its height must have measured as much as 3' 6". As remarked above, the whole of this massive Līṅga was buried under a mass of debris, leaving only a portion of the polished edge of the *pinḍī* exposed to view. The curiosity of the villagers, at first actuated, I suppose, by the evident traces of the ruin of a temple building with which the site abounds, led them to dig around the exposed edge of the *pinḍī*. Great was their surprise when they lighted upon this Līṅga. Shortly after the discovery of the latter a well-preserved sculpture of Nandin was exhumed. These are clear traces of there having stood on this spot a Śiva temple, the antiquity of which is attested by the massive proportions of the Līṅga and the style of decoration of the mutilated members that are lying around in abundance. These fragments are mostly well-carved and very carefully finished. The Līṅga, we are told, has not been moved. And as the *praṇālīkā* (water channel) points regularly to the north it is possible that the Līṅga is even now nearly *in situ*. In the close vicinity of the site of this ruin stands a brick structure which attracted our attention by the large size of its bricks. They measure on an average 16" × 10½" × 2¾". Of the same size are the bricks of a face of a wall exposed to view during the excavations carried out by the villagers, which from its position appears to have been the retaining wall of the plinth of the old Śiva temple. The above mentioned brick structure serves now to shelter a number of idols of Brahmanical goddesses, such as Kālī, Indrāṇī, Brahmanī and others. It is not clear what sort of a *sikhara* the Śiva temple had, if, indeed, it did have one; for, although I closely examined the exposed fragments, I found nothing which could with certainty be looked upon as having formed a part of

the spire. It might have been worth while exploring systematically the site, which within a circumference of about 80 or 90 feet from the Līṅga is studded with brick-bats and broken members of buildings. It is, therefore, a great pity that the villagers have already set about building a temple in which to enshrine the Svayambhū-Sīva (!) on the very spot where the Līṅga was unearthed, thus obliterating all traces of the older temple.

Datani.

6. Our next halt was at Datāṇī, a village situated 6 miles north-west of Girvar. Datāṇī is believed to be the scene of the battle fought in V. 1640 between Mahārāo Surtān of Sirohi and Emperor Akbar, in which the Mahārāo was victorious. There are three temples in the village, none of which contains any feature of architectural note. But the local Śiva temple of Siddheśvara contains a sculptured memorial stone which, on examination, turned out to be the record of a dread rite called *kamal-pūjā* performed by one Sujā in this very temple in V. 1688 Phālguna-sudī 2. The sculpture above the inscription represents the figures of a man and his wife standing side by side, with hands folded together in an attitude of worship. It appears that the *kamal-pūjā* culminated in the offering of the worshipper's own head, which was severed by a crescent-shaped instrument specially devised for the purpose. The widow of this martyr immolated herself at the same time on his funeral pile. The motive of the suicide is not stated.

Makaval.

II 7. While at Datāṇī we secured impressions of an inscription (No. 2739) of the Paramāra Dhāravarsha, the importance of which will be made clear presently. The inscription is engraved on a plain octagonal monolith of marble, about eight feet in height, standing on the brink of a small pond three miles due north-west of Datāṇī. The name of the adjoining village is Makaval. There is no other monument in sight; the pillar stands by itself. The inscription is dated in V. 1276 Śrāvaṇa-sudī 3 Monday. The stone is unfortunately very much the worse for weather action and the inscription is barely legible; and so the purport of the record cannot be made out. Clear, however, are the names of Dhāravarshadeva and his capital Chandravati, which data enable us to ascribe the record to the time of the Paramāra Dhāravarsha, son of Yaśodhavalā. The Vikrama year in which the record is dated, viz., 1276, becomes thus highly important, for this is the latest year so far found for Dhāravarsha. His earliest record, the one from Kayadrā (Sirohi State) is dated in V. 1220, and as this one bears the date V. 1276, it follows that his rule extended over the somewhat prolonged period of 56 years if not more. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of this piece of information in the matter of settling the chronology of the Paramāras.

8. During the Christmas holidays I visited the Dilvāda temples on Mount Ābū and drew up notes on the work of repair going on there, for the guidance of the Superintendent in anticipation of his annual visit of inspection, which had necessarily to be of very short duration as he was at that time busy excavating in Sind and had very little time to attend to work elsewhere.

Nitora.

9. About four miles to the north-west of Roheda Station is situated the village of Nitorā, which contains several temples, of which only two are deserving of special notice, and they are the shrine of Sūrya and the temple of Pārśvanātha. The former faces the east and stands along with several other shrines inside an enclosed court. Inside the cella there are two marble images standing on an elevated platform: one of them is Sūrya wearing Hessian boots, and the other, smaller in size, is the image of a two-armed goddess. In one hand she holds a lotus and in the other an object which looks like a *kaluṣa*. On account of the absence of any distinguishing vehicle, as also the paucity of symbols, it is difficult to identify the goddess. But there can be no doubt that she is in some way associated with Sūrya (and may be even the Śakti of Sūrya); for, the images exhibit similar decorative details, the same stiff attitude; in fact, the same technique throughout. It is worth noting that the legs of the goddess are represented as slightly bent at the knee as though she were about to kneel. In the centre of

the small porch of this temple is a kind of a *chaumukh* stand bearing on its top a polished circular slab of stone (Photo No. 4582). A curious aspect of the orientation of the square pedestal is that its corners point to the cardinal directions. At Vāsā, about a mile and half to the north-east of Roheda, there is a large Sūrya temple, in the porch of which is placed a similar *chaumukh* stand; but the latter culminates in a "flat full-blown lotus." In the Indian Museum, Calcutta, there are, I understand, two or three such pedestals with full-blown lotus on top. But in our specimen it is impossible to think that the circular disc above alluded to stands for a lotus. We must look for its explanation in some other attribute of Sūrya. It will be remembered that the car of Sūrya has only one wheel; in fact, *ekachakra* is one of the epithets of the Sun god. Such being the case I see no reason why the undecorated flat disc should not be looked upon as an emblem of the vehicle (*vāhana*) of Sūrya (like Garuḍa of Viṣṇu and the Nandin of Śiva) which is, in fact, nothing more or less than the visible disc of the luminary.—The only other temple in Nitorā that is worthy of special mention is the temple of Pārśvanātha. The cella contains the typical marble image of a Jain *tīrthamkara*. But it is doubtful whether this image was originally meant to be one of Pārśvanātha; for, the emblem engraved on its pedestal is not a serpent, as is to be expected in the case of Pārśvanātha, but a wheel; which latter, by the way, finds no mention at all in the canonical list of emblems of the four and twenty *tīrthamkaras*. In the south-west corner of the enclosed aisle is a marble image with protuberant belly. Locally the image is known under the name Babāji. On the *mukuta* of the figure is carved a representation in miniature of a seated *tīrthamkara*. The inscription on the base which reads:

(1) **Saṁvat 1491 varshe Vais'akha-sudi 2 Guru-dine**

(2) *Yaksha-bāwā-kī murttiḥ śubham bhuvataḥ ||*

shows that it is the representation of a Yaksha, an attendant of Kubera. The image has four hands: in the uplifted right he holds trident, in the lower right rosary; while in the uplifted left there is a *pāśa* (noose), and in the corresponding lower hand *kamaṇḍalu* (water-pot).

Kojra.

10. Our next halt was at Kojrā, which is situated about 10 miles due north-east of Nitorā. Opposite the Jain temple of Saṁbhavanātha stands the inscribed slab conveying the gift of the village to the Purohita of the royal household. The record belongs to the reign of the Chohān (Devadā) king Surātāna and is dated on the **9th of Ashāḍha-vadi V. 1634**. It states that the gift was made at the request of Dharābāi, the queen dowager. In the middle of the village stands a temple of Viṣṇu, locally known as Paraśurāma, which is highly popular with the Kumbhārs (potters). We were in fact told by a local Bhāt that the temple was built in V. 900 by a Kumbhār. Although the chronicle may be right as regards the caste (i.e., profession) of the builder of the temple, the style of the architecture does not support the claim to the alleged antiquity. I was interested to know what sort of image they make of Paraśurāma and so visited the temple early in the morning in order to inspect the god while he was being bathed, as that is the only occasion on which the image is undraped. It was disappointing to find that the so-called Paraśurāma was no other than the four-armed Viṣṇu-Chaturbhuja.—Close by this temple, standing on an eminence is the Jain temple dedicated to Saṁbhavanātha. The oldest portion of the structure dates probably from the twelfth century, but many additions and alterations have been made in the intervening period. Even now the temple is undergoing elaborate renovation at the hands of the local Bania community. The image which at present finds itself in the main shrine is undoubtedly that of Saṁbhavanātha as the *lāñchhana* on the base of the image is a horse, and thus the temple is rightly called the temple of Saṁbhavanātha. But an inscription engraved on a pillar of the *gūḍhamandapa* tells a different story. Only two lines of the inscription (No. 2740) are now visible from under the coat of *chunam* with which the pillar has in recent times been covered, and they are:

1. [Saṁ]vat 1224 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 14 [Some].

2. Śrī Pārśva-nātha-deva-chaite Rāṇā Rāva

As there is every reason to believe that the pillar is *in situ* it follows that the temple was originally consecrated to Pārśvanātha.

Bamanvarji.

11. Ten miles from Kojrā and nearly as far from Sirohī lies the popular *tirtha* of Bāmaṇvārjī, which attracts pilgrims not only from all over Sirohī but even from other states of Rājputānā. The group of temples stands at the foot of one of the small hillocks which lie along the main road between Sirohī and Piṇḍvādā. A high wall encloses the temples and the secular buildings built all around for the convenience of the pilgrims. The main temple, which is dedicated to Mahāvīra, locally called Bāmaṇvārjī, belongs probably to the 14th or 15th century, but it has undergone extensive additions and alterations in the interval. The *pujārī* has a fable—too fantastic to be repeated here—to tell in explanation of the word Bāmaṇvārjī. But in older inscriptions the place-name occurs as Bāmbhaṇavāḍa-grāma, containing the element *vāḍ(a)* which occurs at the end of so many other place-names, e.g., Anhilvāḍ, Dilvāḍā, etc. Curiously enough, in the heart of this sanctum dedicated to Jain worship a Śiva Liṅga also finds a place, and, from all accounts, has occupied that place from time immemorial. Within recent years the Jain community had attempted to oust this emblem of Śiva, but its restoration was speedily brought about, we were told, by a royal mandate. From an architectural point of view the temple is unimportant. An inscription (No. 2742) on the architrave of one from the row of small shrines that surround the courtyard records the dedication of that shrine in V. 1519 by a Prāgvāṭa (Porvāḍ) Bania living in Viravāṭaka. This village is to be identified with Viravāḍa (Birwara of Quarter Sheet 20 S. E.) situated a mile to the north-west of Bāmaṇvārjī. In the same inscription the *tirtha* itself is called *Brāhmāṇavāḍa-grāma-mahāsthāna*.—In the south-west corner of the enclosure of the temple there is a small shrine dedicated to Mahādeva. Outside the shrine stands an inscribed stone (Inscr. No. 2743) built into the outer wall of the shrine. The edges of the stone are chipped and its lower portion is also damaged. In places the hollows have been filled in with cement. The record, which is short, is dated in V. 1249 (A. D. 1192) and refers itself to the reign of the Paramāra king Dhārāvārsha. I have alluded to inscriptions of this king dated in V. 1220 and 1276. The inscription in Bāmaṇvārjī gives us thus only an intermediate date. The stone being highly weather-worn, the contents of the record could not be made out satisfactorily. The language appears to be a local dialect. The name Bāmbhaṇavāḍa-grāma is clearly discernable, and thus probably the record is one of a gift either to this temple or some other temple in this village. The inscription begins as follows:—

(1. 1) Om Saṁvat 1249 varashe Śrī-Dhārā[va*]rsha saṁ[rā]je
Bāmbha-

(1. 2) ṇavāḍa-grāme

Balda.

12. From Bāmaṇvārjī we had intended to proceed directly to Sirohī. But on receiving intimation that Bāldā, a village only six miles away, contained a very old Jain temple, we turned away from our objective and made a *detour* of a couple of miles in order to visit Bāldā. Great was our disappointment when on arriving there we found that the "very old Jain temple" of which we were told was a temple of the 14th or 15th century with no pretensions to architectural interest. The temple stands on a high platform and consists of the main shrine, a large hall and an enclosed aisle of cells, which latter are empty. The main shrine contains an image of Mahāvīra installed in V. 1697. The temple is, however, much older than the image; for, in the inscription (No. 2744) engraved on the lintel of the door opening into the cella, it is recorded that in V. 1483 Jyeshtha-sudi 7 Monday Guṇabhadra renovated the temple built by his ancestor Bāladeva. Also at the same time an image of Mahāvīra was installed there. The sum needed for getting the image made was subscribed by several pious Jains whose names are also recorded in the inscription.

Sirohi.

13. At Sirohī we made a short halt in order to lay in a store of provisions in anticipation of our protracted sojourn in comparatively wild tracts, and also in connection with certain slight differences that had arisen in our dealings with the local authorities, and that were happily adjusted through the kind mediation of the Dewān Saheb. While there, I wanted to inspect the Vasanta-gaḍh inscription of Pūrnapāla (dated V. 1099), which was removed from its find-place and brought

to Sirohi for safe-keeping. However, as no one at the Darbār knew where it had since been housed, I had to abandon the pursuit in exchange of a promise on the part of the Secretary to the Musāheb Alā to make further enquiries and let me know.

Kolar.

14. At the foot of the eastern mountain range running from Sirohi northwards lie to the east of the cart track the remains of the old township of Kolar (about five miles due north-east of Sirohi) which is all but deserted now. At present the only habitation there is that of the family of the *pujārī* attached to the temple of Ādinātha and a few Banias. The temple has been restored in recent times by the Jain community of Pāladi, which lies about five miles further north. It possesses no architectural features of note. Those of the images in the temple that bear dedicatory inscriptions date from the 18th or 19th century of the Vikrama Era. Worthy of notice is the sculptured Makrānā lintel (Photo No. 4583) of the central bay of the pillared corridor adjoining the *sabhāmandapa* on the side of the entrance door of the temple. On this architrave is carved in high relief the pictorial representation of a legend, probably from the life of a Jaina *tīrthamkara*, the full significance of which, however, is not evident. In the left corner of the sculpture is represented a queen reclining on a canopied couch. Then follow in succession from left to right the following fourteen objects: elephant, bull, *śārdūla* (or horse), Gaja-lakṣmī (with elephants), an unintelligible symbol, the Sun and Moon, *ankuṣa*, *kalāṣa*, walled town, river (to be identified by the fish and tortoises swimming in its water), temple, *sahasra-linga*, and lastly *ratha*. The connection between these fourteen objects and the sleeping queen is elucidated by the following legend in Nāgarī characters of the 12-15th century engraved in the left corner of the sculpture: *Mahārājñi Uśalādevī caturdaśa svapnāni paśyati*: 'Mahārājñi Uśalādevī dreams fourteen dreams.' The space above this picture is carved with a design of pointed leaves separated by ornamental chains of beads. On the soffit of the architrave is sculptured a row of rosettes arranged in narrow panels. This odd architrave of marble has been undoubtedly imported from the ruins of an older temple. It may be noted that Makrānā does not otherwise come into use in the construction of the temple under description.—Kolar might have been a big-sized town at one time. Prominent among the ruins are the dilapidated remains of the bastions and buttressed walls of a disused fort which overlooks the village from the crest of the adjoining hill.

Pāladi.

15. Pāladi is a large village situated about ten miles to the north-east of Sirohi. My object in making a halt in Pāladi was to secure impressions of an important Chāhamāna inscription from the local temple of Mahāvīra, an inscription which by virtue of its position is a piece of direct evidence of the gradual encroachment of the Chāhamānas of Marvār into the territory of the Paramāras of Abū in the beginning of the 13th century A. D. The temple is in religious occupation of the community. It faces the north and consists of a *gūḍha*- and *sabhāmandapa*, an elaborate porch, and an enclosed aisle of cells, some of which contain images of *tīrthamkaras*. The *sabhāmandapa* has a domical ceiling supported as usual on an octagon of pillars. Between the monolithic shaft and the capital is inserted a short length of ornamental necking consisting of a fluted vase resting on a fluted cushion in order to secure the requisite height (Photo No. 4584). Seven of the pillars are inscribed with short records giving the name (or names as the case may be) of the donor who contributed the sum needed for erecting the column. All the inscriptions (Nos. 2745—50) are dated on the same day, viz., **Friday Āshāḍha-vadi 1 in V. 1248**. In the *gūḍhamandapa* there is a marble image of standing *dvārapāla* on either side of the shrine door, and smaller images of *tīrthamkaras* are placed in the niches of the eastern and western walls of the main shrine. The inscription (No. 2751) for which we came here is engraved on a stone of the outside wall near the porch of the temple. It is dated in **V. 1249 Māgha-sudi 10 Thursday** and refers itself to the reign of *Mahārājādhirāja Śrī-Kelhanadeva* and his son *Jayatasiha-deva*. It also mentions the latter's chief minister *Vilhana* and another person named *Rajadeva*, son of *Sa(Bhū?)madeva*, who was in some way related to *Jayatasiha's* minister.

The abraded condition of the stone leaves unclear what it was that Rajadeva did to this temple of Mahāvira. The king *Mahārājādhirāja* Kelhanadeva, to whose reign the record refers itself, is undoubtedly the Chāhamāna Kelhana, son of Alhana, whose capital was at Nadol (Naddūla). Pandit Gaurishankar in his Hindi history of Sirohi (*Sirohi-rājya-ka Itihāsa*, p. 56, footnote) gives the date of this record as V. 1239. This is, however, a mislection as the details of the date (which were kindly verified for me by my learned friend Dewān Bahadur Swami Kannu Pillai) are correct only for the year V. 1249 and not for V. 1239. The date thus corresponds to **Thursday, 14th January, A. D. 1193**. As the name of the Yuvarāja is mentioned in the record along with that of his father, it is possible that the Yuvarāja had been enjoying the country around Palāḍi as his *bhukti*. The real importance of the inscription lies, however, in the conclusion deducible from it that even before the end of the twelfth century the Chāhamānas had penetrated into the kingdom of the Paramāras as far as Palāḍi, which is not more than forty miles direct distance from Chandrāvati, the capital of the Paramāras.

Vagin.

16. From Palāḍi we visited Vagin which is about a mile away from the former village. The two Jaina temples of Vagin stand side by side on an eminence surrounded by a high walled enclosure. One of these temples is consecrated to Ādinātha and the other to Śāntinātha. The plan of both is exactly alike; the temple of Ādinātha is, however, slightly larger than the other. The exterior of the temples is devoid of ornamentation excepting a narrow horizontal band decorated with lozenge-shaped leaves. Originally the temple of Ādinātha, which may roughly be attributed to the 12th or 13th century, appears to have consisted only of the shrine, *gūḍhamandapa* and porch. At some subsequent period the porch was extended by the addition of a large open hall with a domed ceiling supported as usual on an octagon of pillars and also by a pillared corridor adjoining this hall. There are in the temple of Śāntinātha three inscriptions (Nos. 2752—54): two short records on two of the pillars of the original porch are dated both in V. 1264, and contain the names of the donors. The inscription on the architrave of the doorway of the main shrine is much later than these, being dated in V. 1359 in the reign of Sāmāntasimha-deva and records the gift of a certain quantity of *godhūma* (wheat-flour) to the temple for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to the holding of the annual festival (*yātrā*). The name of the village is given as (*Vāghasīṇa*) situated in the Nadduladeśa. The word *dhīvaḍa* occurring in the inscription is used in Mārvar to denote a small *arahatta* (Persian wheel), irrigating only about half as much as the latter, while *sāi* is the name for a measure of 16 *pāyalis*. The importance of the inscription lies in its date V. 1359, which is later by five years than the latest date mentioned for Sāmāntasimha by Mr. Bhandarkar in his article on the history of the Chāhamānas of Mārvar, which is the most up-to-date and detailed pronouncement on the subject. I may here add that even V. 1359 is not the latest date for that king, for at Ūthaman (see next paragraph) I discovered another inscription referring itself to the reign of Sāmāntasimha which is dated in V. 1362.

Ūthaman.

17. Not more than about a mile and a half to the north-east of Palāḍi lies the village now known as Ūthaman. In the Quarter Sheet No. 20 S. E. the name is shown as "Utan" which stands evidently for Ūthan. This difference of pronunciation does in fact exist; for even in the local inscriptions the name is spelt sometimes as Ūthaman and sometimes as Ūthan or Ūthūn. In the local Jaina temple there is an inscription (No. 2755) on the finely carved marble pedestal of the image in the main shrine recording the gift of *jalabattu* (?) to the temple of Parśvanātha by Devadharji, son of Dhanāsava by his wife Dhāramati. In this record the temple is referred to as the Ūthūna-chaitya. In the inscription (No. 2756) on the lintel dated V. 1251 the place is called Ūthana. The small shrine standing on a high mound adjoining the hill at the foot of which Ūthaman itself lies is a temple of Mahādeva locally known as Ūthamesar (Ūthamesvara). Besides the shrine there is a *gūḍhamandapa* adjoining the simple porch. On either side of the doorway is an inscription (Nos. 2757-58) incised on the pilasters of

the porch dated **V. 1256 Jyeshtha-sudi 14 Monday** and referring to the reign of *Sāmvatasimha*. The language is *Mārvārī*. The purpose of the inscriptions is to record grants to the temple. Just outside the porch there is a third inscription (No. 2760) engraved on the faces of a dwarf pillar square in section. It refers itself also to the reign of a *Sāmvatasimha* of *Naddula* and is dated in the **Vikrama** year **1362**. This *Sāmvatasimha* can be no other than the *Chohan* king of that name, son of *Chāchigadeva*. The date of the inscription is, as remarked above, the latest hitherto known date for *Sāmvatasimha*. Unfortunately the stone is highly abraded and the inscription is to a great extent illegible, though it seems almost certain that the record consists chiefly of an inventory of a large number of donations made to this *Śiva* temple by various persons at the same time. Both the Jain temple (Photo No. 4585) and the temple of *Ūthamesar* (Photo No. 4586) must be anterior to the inscriptions found there. The massive torus mouldings and the width of these and the other horizontal courses point to the 10th or 11th century as the period of their construction. The curvilinear *śikhara* of the *Mahādeva* temple is made of brick and has been roughly plastered over in recent years. The diaper relieving the outer walls of the shrine is preserved and, though simple in pattern, is executed with clearness and decision. In the Jain temple the torus moulding is somewhat more slender than in the other specimen, and the former temple may perhaps on that account be attributed to a slightly later period.

Rarabar.

18. Midway between *Pāladi* and *Rarabar*, which is two miles east of *Pāladi*, are to be seen on the bank of the river *Suktī* two small *Śiva* temples. A high wall surrounds the platform on which they stand. The locality is known as *Pāṃch-devālī*. The name would lead us to expect a group of five temples at that place. And in fact we are told that at one time some more shrines had stood there, some of which were carried away during the inundations of the river. However that may be, there are only the two above-named fanes to be seen there now. Above the doorway of one of the shrines there is an inscription dated in the **V. 1231** referring itself to the reign of [the *Chahamāna*] *Mahārājādhirāja Kelhanadeva*.—At some small distance from *Rarabar*, lying in the folds of the mountains is a shrine dedicated to *Mahādeva* known by the name of *Gangūpiyā*. At the annual *melā* of this temple the *Bhils* and *Meṇas* of the neighbourhood assemble in large numbers, make a confession of all their misdoings of the previous year before the Great God, and lay down at the same time a portion of the spoils at the God's feet. And woe betide him who hides a secret guilt at this confession, for he lives not to see the year out! The confession is meant only for the ears of the God and no royal official dares to disturb the sinners in the midst of this confidential interview. So we were told by the *pujāri* of the *Pāṃch-devālī* shrines.

Las.

19. Our next halt was at *Lās*, about ten miles due north-west of *Pāladi*, with which we reached the northernmost point of our tour. In *Lās* there are altogether five temples: two Jain and three Hindu. None of them show any architectural features of note. One of the Jain temples dedicated to *Ādinātha* is undergoing repairs. The old *sabhāmaṇḍapa* has been completely dismantled and a new one is being erected in its place. The only object of antiquarian interest of the locality is a much mutilated but well-carved sculpture standing supported against the outer wall of the *Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa* temple. The sculpture represents a standing figure of a four-armed god and his consort. Only the (proper) left arms of the god are intact; one of them passes round the slim waist of his consort, while in the other he holds a lotus bud. As the emblems in the other hands of the male figure are broken away, it is difficult to say with certainty what deities the fragment represents; but the probability is that the group is a representation of *Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa*. On its base is an inscription (No. 2762) dated both in **Vikrama** year **1344** and **Saka** **1209** and referring itself to the reign of *Mahārājādhirāja Sāmvatasimha*, the *Chohan* king, several of whose inscriptions have been mentioned above. In l. 2 we also find the name *Jābālipura*—the sanskritised form of *Jālor*—which stands in all probability for the capital of the said *Chohan* chief, although on account of the abraded condition of the stone it is not possible to affirm this with certainty.

Gol.

20. From Lās we proceeded to Gol, which is about eight miles due south of it. Gol contains only two temples worthy of note—the temple of Ambā Mātā (Photo No. 4587) and the Chaubhuj temple (Photo Nos. 4588-89). The former stands on a high platform built of ashlar masonry. The small quadrilateral porch over the entrance steps widens out into an oblong hall with a flat roof supported on twelve pillars, two of which are in the centre of the hall. One of the six bays into which the ceiling is thus divided culminates in a richly sculptured domical roof, while the others are merely covered by an arrangement of one square slab and three triangular slabs resting symmetrically on the architraves. The massive mouldings running round the outside of the shrine wall indicate an age much higher than that of the poorly sculptured image of the goddess inside the shrine, on the base of which is incised the date V. 1752. In the niches in the southern and western walls there are placed images which are replicas in miniature of the principal image inside the shrine. Curiously enough on the north wall there is no niche and the transverse courses run straight on undisturbed. The goddess locally known as Ambā Mātā is portrayed standing with a *śārdūla* on either side. In the two (proper) right hands she holds a trident and rosary and in the lower left a *kamaṇḍalu*. The object held in the upper left hand is not quite clear but looks very much like a bell. On the right door jamb there is an inscription in a local dialect, dated in the V. 1752, like the one on the base of the principal image, and records probably repairs to the temple and the installation of the image. The temple shows signs of having again undergone repairs in very recent times.—The temple of Chaubhuj stands on a high plinth and consists of three cells in a row, all of the same size. The curvilinear *śikhara* of the central shrine is larger than those of the side shrines. In the middle cell there is an undated image; but the image of Sūrya (on the left) and that of Viṣṇu (on the right) in the other shrines are both dated in the year 1741 and refer to the reign of Verisāla [Vairisāla] I, chief of Sirohi. The temple is built out of odd members belonging to other and older temples. A low parapet runs round the platform on which the shrine stands. The skew brackets embedded in the front wall of the shrine indicate that the open space in front was intended to be covered by a domical roof. The niches at the back of the temple contain images of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and the Sun; those of Ganeśa and the Sun are placed in the niches of the lateral walls. Lying near the parapet adjoining the shrine of Viṣṇu I noticed a low marble stool, polyhedral in section, about a foot in height and eighteen inches in diameter. The sides are covered with a bold diaper-pattern and the top is carved in the form of a conventional lotus. It is the lotus emblematic of the Sun-god.

Kalandri.

21. From Gol we moved to Jāvāl (Zawal of Quarter-Sheet 20 S. E.) and from there we visited Deldar and Maṇḍvariā. But none of these places contains anything worthy of notice. *En route* from Jāvāl to Sanvādā we halted at the village of Kalandri about six miles south-west of Jāvāl. Besides a modern temple of Viṣṇu there is at Jāvāl a Jain temple dedicated to Mahāvira, of perhaps the fourteenth century. In the main shrine of this temple there is placed a sculptured panel representing in high relief a worshipper (*upāsaka*) in the act of feeding a pigeon, a representation which has probably reference to some incident in the life of a *tīrthamkara*. Worthy of note is the short record of four lines below the sculpture, which is an unequivocal testimony of the prevalence of religious suicide in the fourteenth century. The inscription, which is dated **V. 1389 Phālguna-sudi 8 Monday**, records that on that day the whole of the Saṃgha committed suicide by abstaining from food (*anaśanena divaṃ gataḥ*). The names of the prominent members of the Saṃgha who immolated themselves in this way are given. The name of the village is given as Kālaṃdrahi.

22. At Sanvādā about fifteen miles due south of Kalandri we halted in order to visit the neighbouring villages of Tokarā, Asāvā, and Devakhetar, the antiquities of which will now be described in succession.

Tokara.

23. Tokarā, which lies about two miles to the south-east of Sanvādā, cannot now boast of more than a few isolated huts of shepherds, though at one

time it must have been a large flourishing village. On the brink of the rivulet that streams through the hamlet, stands on a natural elevation a neglected group of shrines, the principal one of which is dedicated to the Sonadhari Mahadeva. In the south-west corner of the courtyard stands a dilapidated little shrine consisting of a cella and porch (Photo No. 4590). On the architrave of the door-frame is sculptured the image of Gaṇapati. The curvilinear *śikhara* of stone is ornamented with a design of elongated horse-shoe shaped *chaitya* windows. The finely carved *āmalaka* is entire and in position. The shrine is empty and serves as a store-room for chunam. On the left door jamb of the sanctum is engraved the following inscription (No. 2763):

1. **Samvatu 1232 Phāguṇa-vadi 6**
2. *deva-pratishṭhā Rāo Vijadū karā-*
3. *pitā.*

It thus attributes the "establishment of the god" in that shrine to one Rāo Vijadū. Now, among the places of antiquarian interest described in his Hindi "*History of Sirohi*," Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha has included Tokara. There Pandit Gaurishankar speaks of a short record incised on a pillar of a shrine situated in the enclosure above alluded to. The inscription, he says, is dated V. 1333 Phāguṇa vadi 6 and adds that the shrine was built by Rava Bijada, the Chāhamāna king of that name. The Pandit proceeds to conclude from this that previous to the said year, viz., V. 1333, the Devaḍās (the Chāhamāna family to which the present rulers of Sirohi belong) must have extended their sway as far as Mount Ābū, evidently because (as he imagines) the Chohan (Devaḍa) king Bijad had erected a shrine at Tokara. It will be noticed that all the details of the inscription described by Pandit Gaurishankar agree with those given above by me except in the matter of the reading of the year. The date as given by the Pandit is 1333; while I have no doubt that the inscription I found on the very same spot bears the date 1232. This is a serious discrepancy, what might be possible in 1333 is certainly not possible in 1232. Moreover, assuming for the sake of argument that the year as given by Gaurishankar is correct, even then, the absence of any royal title (such as *Mahārāja* or *Yuvarāja*, etc.), coupled with the name of the donor, would be, I think, a serious objection to any attempt at identifying Rāo Bijadū of the inscription with any royal personage whatever. It is hardly necessary to point out that the abbreviation Rāo of the inscription may stand for Rāval or Rāthod or any similar clan-name beginning with Rā. Unless therefore the Pandit has through some oversight confounded the date of the inscription described above by me with some other inscription, it must be said that the learned Pandit is mistaken in his view regarding the extent of the possessions of the Devaḍās in the thirteenth century.

Asava.

24. About two miles to the south-east of Sanvāda is the village of Asāva, with which hangs a story of the slaughter of Brāhmanas and the subsequent act of atonement for this transgression. It is narrated that Hammira, the younger brother of Jagamāla of Sirohi, was both avaricious and impetuous. Blinded by his greed he attacked and seized by force several villages belonging to his brother. During a raid on the village of Asāva he slaughtered several Brāhmanas; whereupon their widows immolated themselves over the corpses of the victims of this aggression. Subsequently through the intercession of the relatives of this Hammira, the village of Asāva together with a large part of the adjoining land was handed over in V. 1545 to Brāhmanas as Brahmadāya, free of taxes and every other due. No royal official was ever to enter the village. Such is, I believe, also the purport of some Mārvarī inscriptions of the sixteenth century outside the local temple of Viṣṇu. In this same village there is a well-carved image of Hanumat (about 5 feet high) of which the chief interest lies in the fact that it bears a date. From an inscription on the base we learn that it was fashioned for Bhūmṇa, son of Virastha, in V. 1355 Māgha-sudi 10 (Inscr. No. 2764). The resinous oil poured over the image by countless devotees has formed such a thick crust over it that it is not possible to get a clear idea of the contour of the original sculpture (Photo No. 4591).

Devakhetaṛ.

25. Not more than a mile away from Asāvā lies the village of Devakhetaṛ, and about two miles to the east of the latter are situated the ruins of a group of temples within an enclosing parapet wall. Devakhetaṛ was visited by Mr. Bhandarkar in 1906 and its antiquities are described by him in the Progress Report for the year ending March 1907. I shall, therefore, restrict my remarks to the description of three short inscriptions discovered by me within the temple precincts. One of them, which is incised on a pillar of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa* of the large Śiva temple, records the obeisance of the Sūtradhāra and incidentally gives the name of the god as Sidhesar (Siddheśvara). One often comes across short records containing salutations of *sūtradhāras* engraved on different portions of religious buildings. These names, I may add, are not of some *sūtradhāra* or other who had come there on a pilgrimage, but of the particular *sūtradhāra* who had planned and built the edifice. For, such records are not confined to religious buildings, but are found in connection with secular buildings also, as, for instance, in the Tower of Fame (Kīrtham) at Chitorgaḍ. The second inscription which appears to be dated V. 1230 (or 1234?) is engraved below an image of Śiva and Pārvatī. It has suffered severely from the effects of weather and is almost illegible. It contains the name Devakhetaṛ, from which it follows that the name of the locality has remained unchanged during the intervening nine centuries. The third and last inscription is a fragmentary record in a local dialect, engraved on the base of a column pertaining to the porch of the main temple. The inscription is of some importance for the reconstruction of the history of the Paramāras, as it refers itself to the reign of the Paramāra king Sumasiḥa (Somasiṃha) and bears the date 1293, which is the latest date hitherto found for him. The earliest date is that which we gather from a record in the temple of Vastupāla on Mount Abū dated in V. 1287 corresponding to A. D. 1230.

Hathal.

26. Hathal, called Hathalāḍī in the plates of the Paramāra Dharavarsha found at that place, is situated two miles north-east of Haṇādrā, the headquarters of the Tahsil. On a low mound close to the boundary of the village of Hathal stand the ruins of the two temples and a highly dilapidated small shrine. The site, which is covered with a profusion of carved fragments of various members of temple buildings, is now used as a public latrine! Across the slanting face of the mound cow-dung cakes are put out for drying. The above-mentioned shrine appears to have been dedicated to Śiva but the Līṅga is missing. The shrine includes a water channel on its north side, while the fragment of a Nandin lying close by leaves no doubt as to the god enshrined there. The two temples alongside of this shrine are so hopelessly mutilated that it is no longer possible to say with certainty to whom they were dedicated. The remains of the lowest courses which are still *in situ* show that they were both surrounded by an enclosing wall. Within living memory one of these shrines contained an image of Brahmā which, having brought ill-luck to the village, was, we were told, despatched to the neighbouring village of Sakhav where it is still duly worshipped. The third temple of the group is stated to have contained a representation of Sūrya. Among the sculptures surviving I noticed the following: an image of Brahmā broken in two halves, a rudely carved image of Sūrya and a fragment which might have belonged to an image of Viṣṇu. There are several Mārvārī inscriptions in the village, but no impressions were taken of these, as the inscriptions are of a comparatively modern date. In records of the 15th century the name of the place is given as Brahma-sthāna which indicates that the village was held as *inām* by Brāhmaṇas. In fact we learnt that it was made over to Brāhmaṇas during the regime of the Paramāras of Abū about V. 1215 (A. D. 1158). From that time date the stones engraved with representations of Śiva Līṅgas, Sun and Moon, cow and calf—all emblematic of Dharma—which are to be seen buried at intervals along the boundary of the village in order to mark off its limits. This is a novel idea. I do not remember having seen boundary stones of that type elsewhere or even heard of them.

Dhandhapur.

27. From Haṇādrā I visited also the small villages of Dhandhapur situated about two miles south-west of Haṇādrā. Several Paramāra inscriptions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are to be found there, but most of them are so

weather-worn as to be absolutely illegible. In these old records the name of the place is given as Dhandhukapura, probably so called after the Paramāra king Dhandu(ka). Resting against the wall of a square *chhabutrā* in the village is a memorial stone on which is sculptured in high relief a mounted rider armed with a spear. Below is a short record of three lines giving the date V. 1347 and the name of him in whose memory the stone was set up, viz., Arjuna, son of Paramāra Pātala. Paramāra is a very common clan-name among the Rajputs. So there does not seem to be sufficient reason for identifying this Paramāra Pātala with the Paramāra chieftain Pratāpasimha and investing the latter, on the strength of it with a son of the name Arjuna, as one antiquarian has done.

Udrat.

28. While at Dhāndhapur I was told that there were at a distance of not more than a couple of miles some ruined temples which were well worth a visit and so I set out to look for them. After some hours of careful search in the wilderness I lighted upon the wreckage of two temples. The site is covered with lintels, columns, bases and capitals lying in a wild confusion as though the ground on which they were standing had been convulsed by an earthquake. Portions of the masonry plinth of one temple are still intact and in the debris lying around I discovered the fragment of a large slab forming part of the *mandovara* that was sculptured in high relief with the image of a *tirthamkara* seated in an attitude of meditation. It may thus be that a Jain temple had stood there once upon a time. Not many yards away lie the remains of another temple, conspicuous amongst which are the deeply carved fragments of the stone *śikhara*. The presence of the Śiva Linga pedestal is evidence of its being once a temple dedicated to Śiva worship. From the character of letters engraved on the fragments, the temple may be ascribed roughly to the eleventh or twelfth century, a conclusion which is not at discord with the style of the ornamentation of the *śikharas* which are deeply sculptured with a design consisting of *chaitya* windows.

Jolpur.

29. On leaving Haṇādrā we halted at Revadhar so as to be able to inspect conveniently some villages in the neighbourhood of the latter town. The first village to be visited from here was Jolpur situated about four miles from Revadhar. The only temple in the village is in a state of advanced ruin. It consists of three shrines standing on a solid masonry plinth. The porch is in a highly dilapidated condition. The middle shrine contains a Śiva Linga which goes by the name of Kālesar (Kāleśvara). The doorway of this shrine is elaborately carved. To judge from the general style of workmanship the temples cannot belong to a date anterior to the twelfth century.—But about a mile or so from Jolpur are standing the remains of a complex of highly dilapidated temples which are several centuries older than the one just described. The group, as it stands, consists of two large shrines and three subsidiary shrines standing at a short distance behind the former. One of the larger shrines contains fragments of a massive pedestal of a Śiva Linga of which the *yoni* lies just outside the porch. Near the remains of the pedestal is lying what appears at first sight to be a dwarf pillar with section changing from a square to a circle through an octagon. But as its dimensions agree exactly with those of the internal section of the abovementioned *yoni* and pedestal, there can be no doubt that this shaft was once fitted into the circular opening of the *yoni* and is the actual Linga. The other large shrine sheltered one whole and another mutilated image of Mahishāsuramardini. The broken icon is fashioned out of granite—a stone not usually met with in these parts—and though not unlike the other image, which is of soft limestone, exhibits much finer workmanship and greater finish of detail. Of the three subsidiary shrines, one is completely demolished (only the lowest course remaining *in situ*), while the other which is better preserved is empty. The third subsidiary shrine contains a well-carved image of Sūrya, broken in twain across the knees. The stone *śikhara* of most of these fanes have fallen in; but wherever isolated blocks of these are still standing in position, their ornamentation is seen to consist of repetition in miniature of deeply carved *chaitya* windows and façades. Many stones of the debris showed the same design. The size of the *śikhara* may be judged from the fragmentary sector of an *āmalaka* with a radius of twelve feet six inches. For the antiquity of the temple speak the large size of the undecorated stone blocks

of which the walls are built, the massive size of the plain mouldings and the large clear horse-shoe shaped *chaitya* windows which form part of the design of the deeply carved *śikhara* (Photo No. 4596-A).

Jiraval.

30. About five miles to the north-west of Revadhar lies the village of Jirāval. In inscriptions of the 14th century in the local Jaina temple situated at the foot of a hill to the west of the village the name of the village occurs as Jirāūla or Jirāla. The sanctum of this temple contains an image of Neminātha characterised by his *lāñchhana* of the conch. But it is amply clear from the inscriptions (Nos. 2773—80) engraved on the jambs and lintels of the doorways of the subsidiary shrines that the temple was originally consecrated to Pārśvanātha, a fact which is well known to the inhabitants of the village of Jirāval, who give the following reason for the change of denomination. They narrate that during the regime of a Muslim king (whom they called Bokadā Padashāh) the temple was attacked, desecrated and plundered by a band of Muhammadan troops. During this raid the image of Pārśvanātha was pulled down and smashed to pieces by the bigotted iconoclasts. A long time after, when the temple was resuscitated, an image of Neminātha was made and installed in the place of the old image. The subsidiary shrines which form the enclosed aisle are all empty. The jambs and lintels of over forty of them are inscribed with dedicatory inscriptions giving the names of the donors, the quondam pontiffs, etc. The earliest of them is dated in V. 1421 and the latest in V. 1483. The donors seem to have been all Osvāl Baniās; and this is the class to which the present Bania community of the village belongs. Visalanagara and Kalavanagara appear among the names of the places of residence of some of the donors. It is well-known that at Visalanagara there was a large colony of Osvāl Baniās. The temple which is probably of the same date as the above-mentioned inscriptions, viz., the fourteenth century of the Christian era, contains no features of architectural note.

Varman.

31. The village of Varmān lies along the main road leading from Devadhar to Maṇḍār, a little to the west of the Sukli river which is a tributary of the Bānās. The place seems to have been at one time of considerable importance, but now it has lost its former grandeur and is reduced to the condition of an insignificant hamlet. About a mile to the north of the village there is a gigantic Vata (*Ficus indica*) tree which together with its off-shoots covers quite an acre of land and must be a growth of untold generations. To the south of the village stands on a high eminence a Jain temple dedicated to Mahāvira. The main shrine is empty. But a large image of Mahāvira which is awaiting ceremonial installation is placed temporarily in the *gūḥhamandapa*, which contains also several other smaller images. Among these is a finely sculptured image of Kubera. In the pillared corridor to the east of the *sabhāmandapa* there is a sculptured ceiling panel which bears an inscription dated in the year V. 1242. The central figure of this slab is Gajalakshmi with elephants pouring water. The original temple is probably not older than this sculpture. The *śikhara* which is very high, and therefore a prominent land-mark, was erected, we were told, within the last century. Quite recently a large *sabhāmandapa* was added to the temple, as also a high wall enclosing the latter on all sides. The columns of the *sabhāmandapa* are not uniform and betray the fact of their having been brought over from the ruins of older temples. In the enclosing parapet are built in on the inside two coarsely sculptured panels, in one of which the central figure is that of Neminātha and in the other an unidentifiable *tirthamkara*. The village also contains a Śiva temple called the temple of Varmesar (Photo No. 4617). In the enclosing wall of this temple are built in sculptured figures which had once formed a part of the local Sūrya temple. Noteworthy is a large sculpture of Gajalakshmi placed in the courtyard of this temple. Water drawn by dwarfs from the reservoir is passed on to women sitting on a higher level, who are represented as handing it over to elephants standing above them; these in their turn pass it on to a pair of elephants standing on a still higher level, which empty the *kalaśas* over the head of the goddess seated on the *kamalāsana*. This sculpture, the design and execution of which are extremely happy, deserves to be transferred to and exhibited in a central museum. But the object of antiquarian interest for which Varmān is justly famed is the

marble temple dedicated to the Sun-god which even now in its decay is an imposing structure (Photo Nos. 4598-4616). The careful finish of its carving, the proportion of its members and the parsimonious use of decorative detail, all tend to show that the building must have been constructed at a time when temple architecture was a vitally living art. The temple, which faces the east, consists of the shrine, *sabhāmaṇḍapa*, *pradakṣhiṇā* and porch. The oblong outline of plan is broken by projecting niches and windows from the *maṇḍapa* and the circumambulatory (see drawing No. 1392). The *śikhara* of the shrine has fallen away and the roof of the porch and *maṇḍapa* is also partly demolished. Where the foundation has subsided or the pillars given away the loosened stones have slid off one another and are lying scattered round about the ruin (Photo No. 4598). In the debris I discovered a standing image of Sūrya (broken clean across the knees) which must have occupied the main shrine (Photo No. 4612). I discovered also finely carved but partially mutilated images of the *navāgrahas*, and the eight *dikpālas* (Photo Nos. 4615-16). The finest piece, however, is a mutilated group, the principal figure of which is the form of the Sun-god called Sūrya-Nārāyaṇa (Photo No. 4609). To this group belongs the pedestal resting in the niche in the western wall of the sanctum (Photo No. 4600). The pedestal is sculptured in the form of a chariot drawn by seven steeds which is a marvellous piece of realism. Unfortunately most of the sculptures found here are fragmentary, and even the fragments are highly mutilated. Several of the pillars of this temple are engraved with inscriptions (Nos. 2782-87) in which the god of the temple is referred to as Brahmāṇa-svāmin. One of the inscriptions belonging to the reign of the Paramāra Pūrṇapāla, son of Dhandhua (Dhandhuka), states that in **V. 1099 Jyeshṭha-sudi 30 Wednesday**, Nochaka, son of Sārama, repaired the temple. Another dated **V. 1076 Chaitra-sudi 7 (ratha-saptamī)** records that Sohapa, while on a visit to the temple, presented to the god two fields. A third inscription belonging to the "prosperous and victorious reign" of *Mahārājakula* Vikramasimha, and dated in **V. 1356 Jyeshṭha-vadi 5 Monday**, gives the place-name clearly as Brahmāṇa-mahāsthāna. There can be, therefore, no doubt that Brahmāṇa is the sanskritised form of Varmāṇ. Three other records are dated respectively in V. 1315, 1330 and 1342.

32. As it would not be possible to do justice to larger questions of architectural and iconographic interest connected with this temple without the help of drawings and illustrations which cannot be reproduced here, I intend contributing an illustrated article to the Director-General's *Annual of Archaeology* where these subjects will be discussed in detail.

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July 1917.



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